THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Crisis in U. S.—Philippine Relations

The Sino-Japanese Deadlock at Hankow

By Wilfred Ling

National Policy After the Tsinan Affair

By C. Y. W. Meng

Emancipation of Chinese Women

By Edward Y. K. Kwong

Post Office Regains Language Autonomy

Some Facts About the Boycott

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1929

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Shanghai

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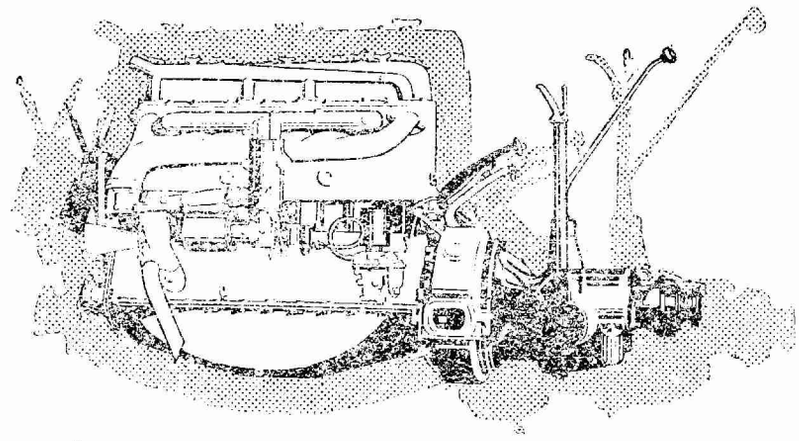

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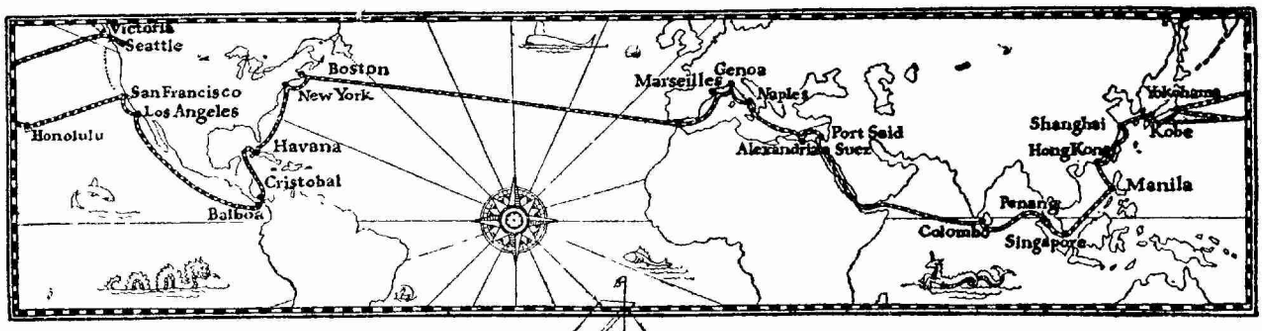

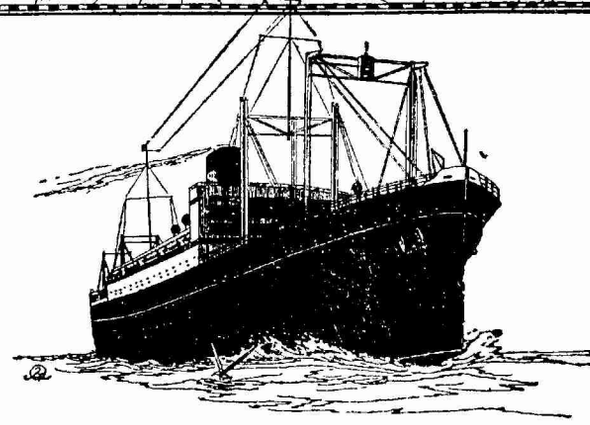

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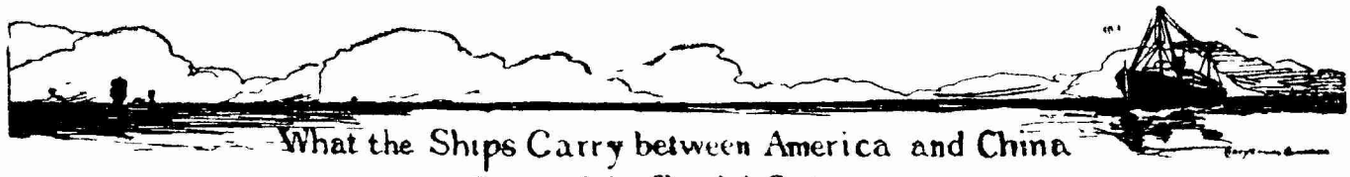

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT POLK, Feb. 5.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Grey	Pcs.	17
Typewriters	,,	25
Motor-cars	,,	43
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarndyed	Yds.	1,890
Cotton Cloth, Rubberized	,,	10,135
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bar Ends	Pls.	1,363
Rope	,,	12
Plates, under 1/8 in. thick	,,	18
Wire	,,	23
Wire Shorts	,,	255
Washers	,,	166
Screws	,,	54
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	588
Zinc Plates	,,	25
Canned Fruits	,,	20
Canned Asparagus	,,	30
Cuttle-fish	,,	148
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,017
50 per cent. strength	,,	24
Leather, Calf Coloured	,,	15
Leather Sole	,,	611
Oranges, Fresh	,,	165
Paper, Chipboard	,,	840
Paper, Writing	,,	138
Paper, Coated	,,	94
Raisins	,,	96
Sulphur Black	,,	893
Shrimps, Dried	,,	65
Soda, Caustic	,,	29
Soda Silicate of	,,	303
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	13
Cigarettes	Mille	40
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	8,646
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	14,592
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 213 Hk.Tls.	14,751
Machinery, Parts of	,,	42,528
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	3,275,228

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Feb. 8.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 10 Pls.	10.20
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 720	714.35
Silk Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 9	29.74
Silk Pongees Shantung	,,	11.28
Silk Piece Goods	,,	9.62
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	Pls.	101
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	17
Brittles, Assorted	,,	100
Brassware	,,	26
Chinaware, Fine	,,	6
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Intestines, Sheep	,,	73
Intestines, Goat	,,	33
Egg, Whole Egg, Dried	,,	351
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	537
Wool, Sheep's	,,	841
Rhubarb	,,	50
Oil, Wood	,,	9,261
Skins, Wolf, Untanned	Pcs.	679
Skins, Fox, Untanned	,,	2,702
Skins, Raccoon Untanned	,,	6,349
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	,,	2,500
Skins, Dog, Untanned	,,	6,500
Skins, Hare, Untanned	,,	20,000
Skins, Mole, Untanned	,,	980
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	38,768
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	1,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	538
Skins, Lamb, Tanned	,,	351
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	20,253
Skins, Lamb, Leg Plates	,,	344
Skins, Kid, Leg Plates	,,	35
Mats, Woollen	,,	1,000
Bags, Straw	,,	2,016
Carpets, Woollen	Hk.Tls.	2,080

WALES MARU, Feb. 9.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 70	Pls. 69.55
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung, etc.	Bls. 510	,, 530.31
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 15	,, 15.11
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Chefoo	Bls. 12	,, 36.00
Shanghai	Bls. 15	,, 16.30
Silk Pongees, Honan		,, 31.20
Silk Pongees, Shantung		,, 5.80
Silk Piece Goods		,, 3.58
Antimony, Crude		,, 1,344
Antimony Regulus		,, 3,360
Bristles		,, 50
Cotton, Rags		,, 1,317

CALCUTTA MARU, Feb. 23.
To U. S. A.

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Tungsten Ore	,,	401
Bristles, Assorted	,,	145
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	44
Feathers, Duck	,,	98
Feathers, Goose	,,	125
Oil, Camphot	,,	85
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,525
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	2,500

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 18891-18990 April 10.
Market Weak Business Done 3,984,000 Shares.

STOCK	Sat. Mar. 2	Monday April 8	Tuesday April 9
Alleghany Corp		33⅝	32¼
Allied Chemical & Dye (Com.)	300	270	266½
American Can (Common)	121⅞	128⅛	126
American Smelting	125⅛	104½	103
American Tel. & Tel. (Com.)	216¾	217¼	216⅞
American Tobacco "B"	176	166½	165
Armour & Co. "A"	15⅜	13⅜	12⅝
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	82½	78	78
Anaconda Copper	151¾	140⅝	141¼
Andes Copper	66½	51⅝	52⅛
Atlantic Refining (Com)		57¼	56⅜
Baltimor & Ohio	130	123	122¾
Bank of Montreal	None	346	350
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	105	109⅝	109¼
Calumet & Hecla	59½	49⅛	48
Campe Corp.	100	95	95
Canadian Pacific Railway	255¾	236⅞	233¾
Chrysler	108¾	93	94
Columbia Gramaphohe			99
Consolidated Gas of New York	112⅜	101⅛	100⅞
Continental Diamond Fibre		26½	26
Coty Incorporated	67¾	59½	52⅝
Davison Chemical	61⅞	54	52⅛
Dry Docks	21½	18	17
Du Pont de Nemours	186½	175¾	173½
Fox Film "A"		85¼	83¾
General Electric Co.	246½	228¼	228
General Motors	83⅝	84⅛	84
General Railway Signal (Com.)	110	97½	96¼
Gold Dust	73⅝	61½	61¾
Goodrich Rubber	100⅜	89	88¼
Granby Consolidated	93⅞	94	92
Great Western Sugar		35⅜	35½
Haygart	66	69⅞	67⅞
International Cement (Common)	96¾	85¼	85⅛
International Match, Pfd.	92⅛	79	76½
International Nickel (Common)	66⅛	49½	45⅝
International Printers Ink	None	54	53¼
International Products Corp. (Com.	None	None	None
Kelvinator	16	14¼	14½
Kennecott Copper	91¾	83¼	82⅜
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	90¾	88	88
Mack Trucks	108⅜	102⅝	104¼
Madison Square Garden	22⅜	None	19¾
Marland Oil		42	40¾
Mathieson Alkali		188	Mutl
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	85⅜	78	77¾
National Dairy Products	133⅝	124¼	122¾
National Distillers Pfd.		78	Mutl
Nevada Consolidated Coppor	58⅞	48¼	47⅛
New York Central Railroad	198	183	181¼
Norfolk & Western	199¾	195	195
North American Aviation	16	14¾	14⅞
Packard Motor Car Co. (Com)	146⅞	127⅞	127
Paramount Lasky	66	63⅛	62¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	79⅝	75	74⅝
Phillips Petroleum	39⅞	41	40¾
Radio Corporation	400	96¾	93
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	61¼	53½	53½
Shell Union Oil	27⅜	29⅛	29
Southern Pacific Railway	134½	128¼	126
Standard Gas & Electric (Com)	92½	86⅝	86
Standard Oil of New Jersey	49¼	57	56½
Standard Oil of New York	40	43⅛	42¾
Texas Corporation (Common)	59⅝	64	62⅞
Texas Gulf Sulphur	76¼	78	78
Timken Roller Bearing	84¼	78¼	77½
Union Carbide	215	215	214½
Union Pacific Railroad (Com)	229¾	218¾	215
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.		None	None
United States Leather "A"	51	45	45⅛
United States Realty & Imp Co.	95⅛	90	88¼
United States Steel	188½	185¾	188¾
Vanadium Oil	122	125⅝	122
Vanadium Corp.	108¾	96¼	94½
Warner-Quinlan (Com)		33¼	33¾
Westinghouse Elec. (Com)	158⅞	146	145¾
Willys Overland Co.	31¼	26¼	26
Wright Aeronautical	280	247	240

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Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

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Shanghai

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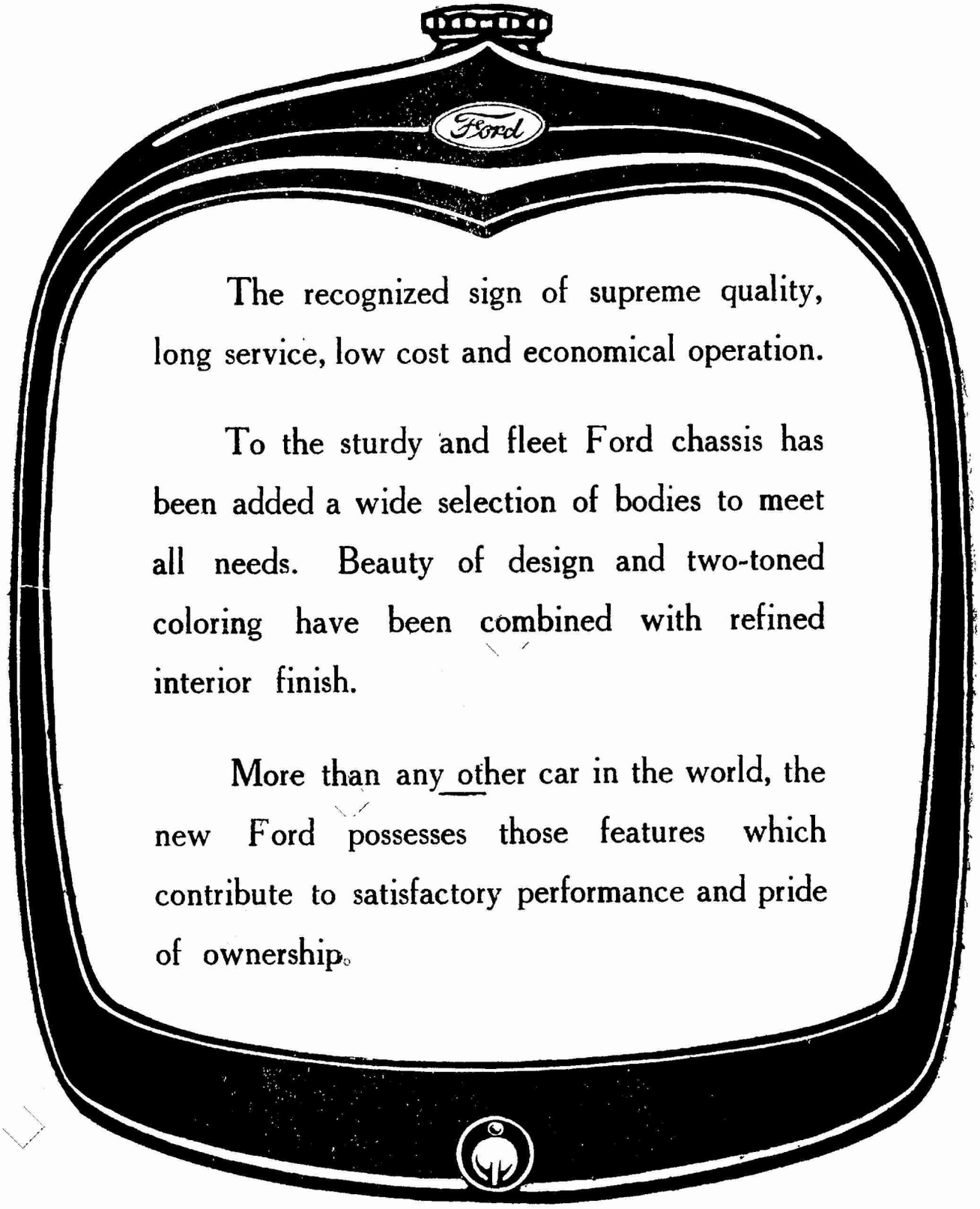

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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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CRISIS IN PHILIPPINE-U. S. RELATIONS

FEW AMERICANS in China seem to realize that a serious crisis has developed in the relations of the Philippines and the United States that may have a far-reaching effect upon the future status of the Islands as an American protectorate. The difficulty has to do with the question of the continued admission of Philippine products into the United States without payment of the American tariff. Heretofore there has been no restriction whatever upon Philippine products entering continental United States, but now there is a widespread movement among certain well organized American farming interests to either place a high duty on Philippine products such as sugar, copra and hemp, or to restrict the quantity of these products which are permitted to enter the country duty-free. Hon. Charles B. Timberlake, Representative in Congress from the Second District of Colorado, a beet-sugar producing area, has introduced a resolution in Congress which if enacted into law would restrict the amount of sugar imported into the United States to 500,000 tons annually, about half the present production of the Islands. Then in addition to this there are said to be other resolutions pending with the object of placing prohibitive tariff duties on all agricultural products of the Pphilippine Islands which are imported into America. The *United Press* had dispatches from America last week bearing on the subject, one of which stated that the California state legislature had passed a resolution urging President Hoover and Congress to support the action started by various agricultural organizations to secure tariff protection upon agricultural products shipped to the United States from the Philippines and other Oriental countries. Another message quoted Dr. J. L. Coulter, president of the College of Agriculture of North Dakota as opposing a tariff on Philippine products. Prof. Coulter was of opinion that so long as the American flag remains over the Philippines its products should be admitted duty-free, but in the event of independence being granted, then Congress should apply a preferential tariff similar to the Tariff in respect to Cuba.

SINCE this whole question is likely to be fought out in the coming special session of Congress, it has produced a crisis in Philippine-American relations which may to have far-reaching consenquences, the reason being that if Congress does erect a tariff barrier against Philippine products it will have the effect of cutting the Islands off from the United States, the first definite step toward independence. Owing to the free and unrestricted admission of Philippine products to continental

United States, this means that the Islands have only one market. But should Congress heed the advice of the American farmers and place a high tariff on Philippine products, it would have the effect of forcing the Filipinos to find other markets which would amount to a big boost toward independence. The American farmer, who looks at this question purely in terms of his own pocket-book, wants protection against what he terms "cheap oriental labor" and the chances are he will finally get it. He argues that since the high tariff has brought prosperity to American industries that similar good fortune will come to the farming elements if they can bar out foreign products through similar tariff barriers. He isn't particularly interested in America's so-called "obligations" in the Philippines and says that since America has repeatedly promised the Philippines their independence, why not go ahead and redeem the promise by making their products subject to a high American tariff. Then in addition to this argument there is the contention of the American labor unions that Filipino laborers should be barred from the United States similar to the restrictions upon Chinese and Japanese laborers. The whole question is a ticklish one and since it will shortly be a matter of active debate in Congress, it is bound to accentuate the whole question of Philippine Independence. From this standpoint it may be a good thing through forcing Congress to take action definitely establishing the status of the Islands. At the present they are neither fish nor fowl; for while the American flag flies over the Islands and they receive American protection, they do not enjoy territorial status and Filepinos do not enjoy American citizenship. America has repeatedly promised independence but Congress has never gone so far as to fix a date for the recognition of independence. The proposal to make Philippine products subject to the U. S. tariff has brought about an interesting reaction among the Filipino political leaders who are now seriously worried over the prospects of being cut loose from the United States and being forced to find new markets for their products. A large delegation of Filipino political leaders passed through Shanghai last week on its way to America for the purpose of protesting against the proposed tariff legislation and according to an *Associated Press* message from Manila last week, Mr. Manuel Quèson the outstanding independence advocate, recently delivered an address in Manila in which he urged his followers to "soft-pedal" the independence propaganda and in future devote their attention to the question of economic development to the end that the Islands may be made sufficiently strong, economically and financially, to stand on their own feet in the Oriental world. Obviously these important questions should have an interest in China both among the Americans and the Chinese, the Chinese interest being based on the large Chinese population in the Islands and their control of most of the internal business.

WHAT A STROKE OF THE PEN MIGHT DO TO SHANGHAI!

ABOUT THE WISEST thing Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has said since he has had anything to do with the administration of the International Settlement, was in the course of an interview which appeared in the *Shanghai Times* on last Saturday, April 6. His words were as follows:

"The foreign powers can alter, change or amend this agreement, (covering status of International Settlement) at will and the sooner the foreign residents of the Settlement realize that by a stroke of the pen the foreign Powers can alter the whole status of Shanghai, the better will it be for all concerned."

This statement by the Chairman of the Council ought to be printed in big type and pasted on every bill-board in the city, because it summarizes exactly the delicate situation which exists in respect to the foreign status of the Settlement; hence the very great need of caution in the handling of problems affecting Sino-foreign relations here. Mr. Fessenden's statement appeared in the course of an interview in which he was questioned by a reporter regarding the reports which have been prevalent recently that the Settlement might establish its own municipal court in place of the present Provisional Court, which is Chinese controlled. In response to this question, Mr. Fessenden made the following statement,

> "The Municipal Council has no more power to set up a court to take jurisdiction over Chinese than it has to set up a court to take jurisdiction over British, Americans or other nationals. The Council is not a sovereign power, having authority to administer civil and criminal law over residents of the Settlement. It is a municipality which derives its powers, which are limited to purely municipal administration, from an agreement between the Chinese Government and the foreign powers. The foreign Powers can alter, change or amend this agreement at will and the sooner the foreign residents of this Settlement realize that by a stroke of the pen the foreign Powers can alter the whole status of Shanghai, the better will it be for all concerned."

As a result of the recent deadlock which has developed in the Provisional Court over the jurisdiction of the foreign deputies, there has been developed in Shanghai a widespread propaganda in favor of "taking over" the Provisional Court and restoring the status which existed under the old Mixed Court prior to 1925 when the foreigners had the whole say. As explained in previous issues of *The Review* this propaganda against the Provisional Court has extended far beyond the borders of the International Settlement, copies of secret propaganda pamphlets on the question consisting chiefly of articles attacking the Court which had appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, having been mailed out to members of the American Congress and elsewhere. These pamphlets have also been designed for the purpose of blocking the possible negotiation of a new treaty dealing with extraterritoriality on the part of the United States. This pressure of certain foreign interests here upon the Municipal Council "to do something" apparently was responsible for Mr. Fessenden's statement regarding the delicate situation which exists in respect to the status of the Settlement and the extraterritorial question. That these people are literally playing with fire ought to be apparent, and is to anyone of average intelligence, hence Mr. Fessenden's warning. When it is considered that several of the leading Powers have already surrendered their extraterritorial rights and that the United States is now discussing the question of a new treaty with the Chinese Minister in Washington, it ought to be apparent to persons of *average* intelligence that this is a poor time to rock the boat by precipitating a crisis over the Provisional Court. The status of extraterritoriality from the standpoint of the various powers is as follows: Germany and Russia have relinquished their rights entirely. The Japanese treaty covering extraterritoriality has been abrogated and the Japanese are now technically without "treaty rights." Belgium, Italy, Norway and Spain recently have negotiated new treaties wherein extraterritoriality is to be surrendered next year with a condition attached, however, that the new regulations are to become effective only when a majori-

ty of the Powers represented at the Washington Conference have made similar treaties. This means that the whole question centers upon what actions the United States, Great Britain and France take on this question. The Japanese are only indirectly concerned because their treaty has already expired and sooner or later they will be forced to negotiate a new treaty without the extraterritoriality provision. Since the Sino-American treaty covering extraterritoriality expires in 1934, the United States Government naturally does not wish to drift into a situation of non-treaty relationship, hence the present negotiations on this question which are being conducted by Dr. C. C. Wu with members of the State Department. What the United States does on this question will have a decisive effect similar to what happened in respect to tariff autonomy, hence the high necessity for the foreigners here to do a little real thinking and not take any rash action that would have the effect of stirring up Chinese animosities to such a pitch that the Chinese Government might refuse to make any compromise arrangement and insist upon an outright relinquishment of extraterritoriality which would have the immediate effect of destroying the so-called foreign status of the Settlement. What the United States Government is now trying to do is to reach a compromise that would meet China's major objections to the extraterritorial system, but which at the same time would provide security for foreign lives and property interests until conditions in China become sufficiently stabilized for a complete relinquishment of foreign consular jurisdiction. In view of this situation the foreign interests here which are trying to precipitate a crisis over the Provisional Court are literally playing with fire for they might, quite easily, bring about a situation that would result in the loss of all their so-called "special rights" without any redress whatsoever.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE CHINESE BOYCOTT

SEVERAL MONTHS ago a foreign newspaperman in Shanghai made a trip to Tokyo where he interviewed various Japanese officials, including General-Baron Tanaka, the Premier, on the question of Sino-Japanese relations. When this gentleman returned to Shanghai he wrote a series of articles which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper here in which he explained with great statistical detail that the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods was a failure and that Japan actually had "lost interest" in China and that the Chinese boycott was the least of Japan's worries. The figures which were presented showed, on the surface at least, that Japan's trade with China was keeping up with the figures for previous years. Mr. Yada, the former Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, was the first to cast doubt on the correctness of these figures, for in an interview which appeared in the Osaka newspapers he stated that while Japan's exports to China "*were* keeping up," the export figures did not tell the whole story because Japanese merchandise was "piling up" in the warehouses in Shanghai and other Chinese ports due to the fact that the Chinese had ceased purchasing Japanese goods. Then later on there was another report by a Japanese writer which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle*, the British newspaper published in Kobe, which definitely stated that serious anxiety prevailed in Japanese commercial circles in Osaka regarding the future of Japanese trade with China because of the growing effectiveness of the boycott. This writer listed numerous well known Japanese articles which were being adversely affected because of the Chinese refusal to buy. Now we have still further and more definite figures which appeared in the form of a cable from Tokyo by the official Japanese *Toho* news service on April 6. This report was as follows:

> Tokyo, April 6. The Ministry of Finance reports that Japan's trade with China during last month amounted to Yen 37,629,000 in exports and Yen 19,950,000 in imports, which shows a decrease by Yen 12,594,000 in exports and Yen 6,583,000 in imports, respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of last year and that the excess of exports over imports, since the beginning of the present year totalled Yen 26,374,000, showing a decrease of Yen 5,192,000 in comparison with the same period of the preceding year.

WHAT IS HAPPENING is that the damaging effect of the boycott against Japanese merchandise is now beginning to be felt and doubtless will be felt in rapidly increasing severity from now on, despite the fact that the Japanese have finally settled the Tsinan incident which constituted the major incentive for the boycott. The Japanese military party apparently overlooked the obvious fact that this is a highly competitive market and that the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods played into the hands of Japan's competitors in this market. The result was that the British textile interests were again enabled to get back into the China market and in addition to this the Germans and Americans were also on the job ready to supply various articles that the Japanese previously had monopolized. Then of still greater and possibly even more far-reaching consequence has been the stimulation of Chinese industries which are now protected by the tariff. The Chinese commercial and industrial interests have discovered that the boycott against Japanese goods could be made to pay dividends in the stimulation of Chinese trade in so-called "native goods," hence the "native products expositions" which have sprung up all over the country which are being attended by thousands of persons who are discovering that China can manufacture herself practically everything that the Japanese sell in this country. While the Japanese have settled the Tsinan incident which constituted a major incentive for the boycott, there are still other and more vital questions outstanding, some of which are mentioned in the article appearing elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* by Mr. Wilfred Ling which deals with Sino-Japanese situation at Hankow. But beyond these various Sino-Japanese questions which are disturbing the diplomatic relations of the two countries, is the further element that China is rapidly developing industrially and in case political stability can be achieved, the Chinese shortly will be able to manufacture much more cheaply most of the articles which the Japanese have been accustomed to selling in this country. But whether they can manufacture more cheaply or not doesn't make much difference now that the Chinese have control of their own tariff-making machinery and will be able in the future to protect their native industries as is the practice in practically every other country, including Japan.

THE JAPANESE are thus up against a situation which should cause serious concern on the part of the rulers of that country. With the passing of the foreign monopolistic concessions and so-called "special rights" China will, in fact has already, become a highly competitive market open to the whole world, While Japan enjoys certain advantages on account of nearness to this market, the Japanese military party has destroyed this natural

advantage by deliberately provoking Chinese ill-will. When prices and quality are approximately equal and the artificial monopoly has been destroyed, the Chinese customer will purchase from the foreigner who stands highest in China's national esteem. The British have learned this and the Japanese merchants and traders have learned it; only the Japanese Government, dominated by the military clique, has been slow to learn the lesson. But that they will learn it in time goes without saying. The fact that the Japanese Government has been forced, against its will, to make concessions in connection with the Tsinan incident, shows the inevitable trend of events. In view of the economic element involved in the anti-Japanese boycott, it now becomes highly necessary for the Japanese to make some *sensational* concession that would tend to re-establish Chinese good-will for things Japanese. What this is likely to be is difficult to say at this time but it might easily involve concessions to Chinese public opinion on the so-called Manchuria questions, or it might quite conceivably, involve a relinquishment of extraterritoriality, this latter question being on the boards so to speak because of the expiration of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS

THE SHANGHAI Ratepayers (taxpayers) will hold their annual meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 17, at 2 o'clock p. m. For the benefit of readers who reside outside of Shanghai it may be stated that the "Shanghai" referred to is one of the three "Shanghais" which go towards making the Shanghai District, the particular one now under discussion being the "Foreign" (or as it is more generally known the International) Settlement of Shanghai. Among the large cities of the world, the International Settlement of Shanghai is unique in its form of government. Although it is a city of between one and two million inhabitants its form of government is similar to that of a small village in the Western world. Superimposed above the local administrative establishment are the representatives of the various foreign Governments who have treaty relations providing for extraterritoriality with China, the consuls collectively being known as the Consular Body. Theoretically the Consular Body is the superior body, and whenever a suit is brought against the Municipality the Consuls, or at least three of them, sit as a Court to decide the case. In actual practice, however, a select body of local foreign residents actually govern the place, and to a large extent even this select body takes little actual interest in the affairs of the Settlement. As a matter of fact this select body—that is, the "qualified" Ratepayers—only meets once a year to review the work of the past year and to set the course for the succeeding year of its executive committee (otherwise known as the Shanghai Municipal Council—composed of nine foreign members and three Chinese). The Council again to a large extent leaves the actual administration of affairs to a permanent staff of employees, the heads of the various departments, that is the Secretariat, the Commissioner of Police, the head of the Public Works department, and so on. These department heads receive princely salaries, and are steeped in a tradition of aloofness from all Chinese participation ("interference" as they usually term it) in the affairs of the Settlement. Thus it happens that in a community where the predominating nationality (that is, the Chinese), which outnumbers the "uitlanders' (to borrow a term from the old Boer War days) by about fifty to one is for all practical purposes governed by a select body of highly trained and fairly efficient Municipal employees.

However, the Ratepayers get together once a year—that is, the "qualified" Ratepayers. A "qualified" Ratepayer is one who pays a rental of Tls. 50 per month, or owns a certain amount of property. But in actual practice the majority of the "qualified" Ratepayers get their qualification by paying a certain amount of rent. Under ordinary conditions the Shanghai public takes so little interest in the affairs of the community that it is usually the case that it is just touch and go as to whether there will be a quorum present, and even then the majority of those who do attend leave before the end of the session, so that minor matters coming at the end of an agenda are frequently either passed or defeated by a mere handful of voters, the fiction being maintained that "once a quorum always a quorum."

The principal business to come before this year's meeting is whether the Municipality shall sell its electricity establishment—one of the largest and most profitable municipal undertakings to be found anywhere in the world. The situation briefly put is that if the Electricity Department continues as a municipal undertaking when the Settlement reverts to Chinese control the management of the Electricity Department will come into Chinese hands, and the bondholders—the majority of whom are British, (and the next most numerous holders, it may be a surprise even to most Shanghailanders to learn, are Danes) fear that in such an event they might not be able to "cash in" on their investment. When the hint was dropped around the world that the Shanghai Municipality would be willing to listen to offers for its electric plant, a British syndicate came along with a fairly good offer, but an American controlled syndicate topped the British offer with a bid that proved a veritable bombshell, namely Tls. 81,000,000 (about Gold $50,000,000) which is far beyond the actual value of the physical assets. The Resolution (No. V) which the Ratepayers will vote on reads as follows:

> "That the Council is hereby authorised to sell and deliver the whole of the undertaking property and assets of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. on behalf of itself and of its British Associates together known as the International Group or to an association or company formed by the said Group in consideration for the payment to the Council of Shanghai Taels Eighty One million (Tls. 81,000,000) subject to the terms and conditions of a Memorandum covering the principal features of a proposed franchise issued by the Electricity Special Committee (1929) and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 28, 1929 and of a letter dated March 19, 1929 to the Electricity Special Committee (1929) from Samuel W. Murphy as Attorney in Fact of the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. and as agent for and on behalf of the British Associates therein mentioned and subject to such additions to or amendments of the said Memorandum and of the said letter as may be mutually agreed upon by the Council and the said International Group and subject to the completion of a formal contract or contracts embodying the said terms and conditions as aforesaid.

In casting their vote on this Resolution the various groups of Ratepayers will be torn with somewhat conflicting emotions. For one thing there is the aspect of the matter that the Chinese community objects to the sale. Now if there is anything that tends to make the average Shanghai hide-bound Ratepayer do something, even though it may be against his better judgment, it is that the Chinese have objected to it. Further, the average British Ratepayer rather baulks at the idea that an outstanding example of British-

managed and developed industrial enterprise should pass into American control. However the general impression seems to be that the Resolution will pass, as it has the unqualified support of the Council, and the British official organ has already figured out what sort of a coat the Municipality should wear after it has secured the skin. Just listen to what the *North China Daily News* has to say:

> "We are sure that the *best minds* in Shanghai are already convinced that there can be no better use for the money than to increase our own defence forces permanently to such a point that we can dispense with assistance from without. The moral effect of such a course would be incalculable and the whole future of Shanghai may depend upon our taking it.

Here is a proposition alongside of which Kaiser Wilhelm's thunderbolt that shook the world pales into insignificance as an example of colossal impudence. Chairman Fessenden of the Municipal Council says that the Powers can change the status of Shanghai with the stroke of a pen but Editor Green proposes that Shanghai shall defy not only the Chinese nation but the combined Powers of the world included, all of which is to be accomplished by a small army to be paid for by the proceeds derived from the sale of the Shanghai Electricity Department.

However, there is a possibility that Editor Green's "brain-storm" will not be taken too seriously, because there are rumors in circulation that a group of the chief property-owners in the Settlement will recommend that most of the profits to be derived from the sale of the Electricity Department, should be used for street-widening and general municipal improvements as well as for strengthening the local police department, which, according to other reports, is shortly to be put under more efficient management and control.

MR. MILLARD'S APPOINTMENT AS NATIONALIST ADVISER

NONE of the now fairly numerous appointments of foreign advisers to the Chinese Government will arouse more interest and comment, both in China and America, and perhaps also in Europe, than that of Mr. Thomas F. Millard, which was announced this week. Mr. Millard takes the title of "Adviser to the Government of the Republic of China", and, while we understand that his work will be principally in association with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his position is that of adviser to the entire Government, in which he is on a par with Sir Frederick Whyte. All the other foreign advisers of the Nanking Government, so far, are technical experts appointed for specific tasks and whose work is expected to end when their tasks are finished. Mr. Millard's employment, so we understand, is for a term of years and is of a political rather than a technical character.

This is not Mr. Millard's first connection with the Chinese Government as an adviser. From 1918 until 1923 he acted in that capacity to the now defunct Peking Government, at the Paris peace conference, at three sessions of the League of Nations, at the Lausanne conference, at the Washington conference, and in other matters. Those who know something of the "inside" of world politics know that Mr. Millard was chiefly responsible for the rejection by the United States Senate of the Shantung clauses of the Versailles treaty, and the ultimate failure of the treaty to be ratified by the American Government. He has appeared several times as an authority on Far Eastern political questions before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and at the International Institute of Politics. Mr. Millard is the author of no less than six books treating Far Eastern affairs, some of which are ranked as text books in American universities.

But it is primarily as a newspaper man that Mr. Millard is known. For thirty-five years he has worked entirely in the field of international questions as correspondent of leading newspapers and magazines and saw service as a war correspondent in nine compaigns. In 1911 he and B. W. Flaisher founded the *China Press* in Shanghai, and in 1917 Mr. Millard founded *Millard's Review* here, now named the *China Weekly Review*. After his period of adviserisihp to the Peking Government, Mr. Millard acted as correspodent in China for the New York *Times*, *Asia Magazine*, and other papers. Since 1927 he has been chief correspondent in the Far East for the New York *Herald Tribune*, a position that he resigns to accept his new post.

Mr. Millard, whose full name is Thomas Frank-

Mr. Thomas. F. Millard

lin Fairfax Millard is a native of Phelps County, Missouri and a graduate of the University of Missouri, as well as the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. His first newspaper work was in St. Louis from 1895 to 1897 following which he went to New York. His work as a correspondent was in connection with the Graeco-Turkish War, Boer War, Spanish-American War, Chinese Boxer uprising, Russo-Japanese War and the World War.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SPRING WAR

THE SHANGHAI *Evening News* (American owned and edited) publishd an editorial in its issue of Monday, April 8 which deserves the widest possible circulation. For that reason and also because of our concurrence in the views theore in expressed, were produce the editorial in full herewith,

THE SPRING WAR

When General Chiang Kai-shek entertained a party of Shanghai newspaper men at has home in Nanking on a bitterly cold day a few months ago he told them that most of the wars in China, numerous as they may be, are fought in the columns of the newspapers. Perhaps because charming Madam Chiang, the diplomat of the family, was present, he did not go on to say what was undoubtedly in his mind, that the worst offenders are the morning (English language) papers of Shanghai. He asked his hearers to quit publishing rumors and assured them that there would be no serious conflict this Spring. He was undoubtedly right when he said that his information was more comprehensive than that possessed by any foreign journalist.

General Chiang also said that there would probably be from time to time a few stupid military leaders who would be reluctant about giving up the old idea of Tuchun domination and would oppose the rule of the Nationalist Government. He and his associates knew from what quarters this opposition might be expected and they were prepared for it.

Events at Wuhan have proven the correctness of General Chiang's statements. What was promoted as a serious revolt which might break the power of Nanking and cause the downfall of the Nationalist Government has proven to be a mere skirmish, and the Nationalist Government is stronger than it was before. We join all right thinking foreigners in congratulating General Chiang and his associates on their success. The Nationalist Government of China is not perfect, but it is the government of China and the peace and prosperity of all of us depends on its strength.

Who Will Stab the Advertising Ananias?

PERHAPS it is too futile to hope that one may find any agents working toward a policy of honesty in advertising, in a country where people still persist in patronizing acupuncturists--those astute native quacks who make a living by "needle-pricking" ailing people in various parts of their anatomies, in order to effect an exit for the imprisoned devils that are supposed to be causing all the mischief. Chinese newspaper publishers are far from altruists and the lure of advertising revenue makes an appeal which o'ershadows any desire they might have for the protection of their credulous readers. But the foreign language newspapers in Shanghai have no grounds for animadversion. All know that they have carried, and still carry, advertising of the most misleading nature, calculated to seduce the ignorant and pilfer the purses of those who least can afford the sacrifice.

Recently the proprietor of a large Chinese advertising agency jocularly remarked to us, "You can advertise a Chinese dancing maiden for sale at two coppers, and, if the copy is accompanied by cash, the Shanghai newspapers will print it."

The offenders branch into many fields. Last week, for instance, *The China Press*, local British newspaper, published an advertisement of a "Money Lottery," a gambling scheme which is forbidden both by British and American laws. It also frequently has published drug advertisements full of untruths, the most notorious of them being the copy of an alleged rejuvenator, appealing to elderly persons desirous of re-equipping themselves for life's encounters.

Some of the most objectionable advertisements which appear regularly in the vernacular newspapers are those of other drug companies, both foreign and Chinese, that sell compounds, lotions, creams and various patent medicines for which claims are made with such extravagance as to cause even the "Ponzis" and "Barnums" of the world to blush with jealousy. Some are declared to be panaceas for a range of human ills at which the imagination shudders. Others are advertised as being certain cures for diseases generally recognized as practically incurable, even when the most enlightened scientific methods are used.

Perhaps the classics of all these lying announcements are those used by a certain drug company, a European firm, which is reported to have made thousands of dollars selling its fake "Tablets of Rejuvenation" to China's gullible millions. In advertising its product, this company exercises an originality and resourcefulness which is truly amazing. All the world's great, from Rin Tin Tin and Charles Chaplin, to ambassadors and ocean flyers, are perjured in the copy. Each day some new revelation of the efficacy of the "Tablet of Rejuvenation" is offered to the public. Thus one reads that after his famous divorce suit from Lita Grey, Monsieur Chaplin was enabled, through the digestion of a few of these miraculous tablets, to renew his faith in mankind and perform with greater artistry than ever before; and that a famous polar explorer, returning from his expedition a wasted man, was through the same agency rejuvenated and made to regain his "youthful vigor." Even more astonishing feats are attributed to the genius of the rejuvenation pills, until at last one is convinced that the millenium has arrived and the knowledge of the Secret One is ours, the lost brooklets from the fabled Fountain of Youth rediscovered.

Such perfidy would be uproarious if it were not so tragic. While the ingredients of the above compounds may not actually be harmful, the crime of these dealers is little lessened by that fact. Thousands of coolies and ignorant farmers become the prey of such merchandising, in the vain hope of achieving the impossible. The money spent for bogus drugs often represents the savings of several months; we have heard of cases where Chinese have gambled all they possessed on the chance of their condition being improved by the poisonous potions of these fakirs.

Even more malicious is the effect of other drugs claimed to be remedies for dangerous ailments. In many instances the result of their use is extremely harmful and innumerable deaths have been caused by some poor victim's faith in the healing powers of a rotten patent medicine.

Truth in advertising was a long time in reaching the inlands of civilization. Even today in many of our western countries one may find, we suppose, examples of misuse of this powerful instrument equally as cruel as those daily displayed

for us in the vernacular, and some foreign language, publications of China. In America the vigilance of the Four A's, combined with the work of the American Newspaper Association, has more certainly and effectively dealt with this type of crime. As a result of the success of the war against quackery in the United States advertising has won the confidence of intelligent people, as well as the masses, and it is today one of the most respected professions in that country.

Here in Shanghai, the birthplace of propaganda, where all newspapers are read by knowing people with their tongue in their cheek, some sort of advertising reformation is vitally essential, if that important force of publicity ever is to achieve its rightful dominion with the public. The oft-quoted phrase of Lincoln that "you cannot fool all of the people all of the time" has its application here. If abuses such as have been mentioned are continued, the faith of men in advertising will be wilted, and the newspapers, as well as the few advertisters of integrity, will be the ultimate sufferers.

China needs an advertising censor! If the publishers do not have the perspicacity to recognize the danger of following their present utterly unethical policies we predict it will not be long before the advertisers themselves will use the effective blade of the boycott. That seems to be one means of expressing public opinion which *always* gets quick attention in the Orient!

Kidnappings and Murder Accentuate Shanghai Crime Wave

The roster of violent crimes, which has been exceedingly heavy in Shanghai during the past few years, has been exceptionally so during the past week or two. Kidnappings and murder were much in evidence. The head of the Chinese staff of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., Liu Kiu-may, who has been associated with Wheelock & Co., Ltd., stevedores, for many years, was kidnapped in the French Concession, in the vicinity of the French Municipal Building about 8 a.m. April 8. A few days previously a B.A.T. compradore was kidnapped; he is still held a captive. About two week ago, the son of Chun Bing-him, compradore of A. R. Burkill & Sons, was abducted, and although a substantial reward has been offered for information, the victim's whereabouts are still unknown. Woo Tsu-sung, a clerk in the employ of David Sassoon in which concern his father is the compradore, was leaving his house at 6 Mandalay Road in a private ricsha when he was attacked by three armed men, forced into an automobile and driven away in the direction of Mohawk Road and the Race Course.

A 22-year old Russian named Victor Kerr-Or, employed as a watchman at the imposing residence of Chu-Pao-san, one of Shanghai's wealthiest Chinese, at 832 Avenue Joffre was murdered by thugs during the night of April 7. The assailants entered the grounds by crossing a creek and forcing their way through a gate in the high fence on the bank of the creek. Both the deceased and his brother returned the fire, but Kerr-Or was mortally wounded and died shortly after being taken to hospital. Another watchman at the same premises was fired on later, and a week previously still another watchman named Onazevitch informed the French police that he had been fired on while he was patrolling the grounds.

In connection with these incidents a Russian newspaper in Shanghai, the *Slovo*, says:

"It is necessary to devise joint foreign and Chinese measures to suppress crime in Shanghai based on special laws governing banditry. Russians in this wave of crime in Shanghai are offering one victim after another. It is they who are in the first ranks of defence of the lives and property of Shanghai residents. With the natural Russian spirit of self-sacrifice, bravery, fidelity to one's duty, forgetfulness of their own interests, in the Volunteer Corps, the newly formed bodies of watchmen and bodyguards, Russians are performing for a small renumeration, and playing the part of a reliable semi-military squadron, whose ability has been proved,—all of which places the Russian emigrants in the forefront in the defence of Shanghai in its present disturbed state."

Condemned Chinese murderers in the Ward road jail got out of hand April 9, seized the weapons of the warders, and in the ensuing melee, one Sikh warder was shot dead and three others wounded.

Why Kwangsi's Defense Collapsed at Wu-han

(By a Correspondent)

The Wuhan-Nanking conflict which threatened to lead to another long period of civil strife in China and which had every prospect of being the most severe and disastrous war ever fought in the Yangtse Valley, has come to an abrupt end and at least for the present peace again prevails in Central China. Although Nanking has shown that it does not pay for any military leader in the country to disobey the orders of and to wage war against the Central Government, the fear for further revolts and warfare cannot be completely abandoned. Although the Nanking force has succeeded in capturing Wuhan and although a gigantic army of General Chiang Kai-shek has successfully marched into Hupeh province, one of the strongholds of the Kwangsi Clique, the revolt of the Kwangsi leaders has not been exactly suppressed. The Kwangsi rule in Hupeh and Hunan has ended but the Kwangsi armies still exist and remain a positive menace. It is to be noted that although the Wuhan defense collapsed the Kwangsi armies did not suffer any serious losses and they have completely withdrawn to West Hupeh, taking with them a great quantity of military supplies and arms and ammunition and practically everything they could lay their hands on. It is too early to predict what these forces which comprise Generals Hu Tsung-fu, Tao Chun and Hsia Wei's troops will do, whether they will make an attempt to hold that area or whether they will move on to join other armies of their own fraternity. There is the rumor of their going to General Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan although this report has been denied at Canton. Should this happen, it would mean the formation of a powerful Kuominchun-Kwangsi alliance against the Chiang Kai-shek party and the civil war would continue on a gigantic scale. Thus the next move of the Kwangsi armies which have retreated to West Hupeh, will be an important factor in shaping the course of future events. In whatever direction they go, the conflict is likely to be resumed.

The debacle of the Kwangsi armies came about under circumstance both dramatic and sensational. It was not a defeat in a decisive battle that caused the Kwangsi retreat on all fronts but it was due to the disaffection of several crack regiments under Hu Tsung-tu and Hsia Wei, which turned over to Nanking just before a general attack was to be started by Wuhan. It was a portion of the 7th Army, the "Steel Army" which the Kwangsi Party was the most proud of and which they depended upon the most, that went over to General Chiang Kai-shek and upset the elaborate Wuhan scheme of defense and it is in this way that the news of the sudden turn of the situation came as a sensation.

A close examination of the complete situation reveals, however, that the Kwangsi leaders had only themselves to blame for the disloyalty of the 7th Army. It cannot be disputed that the brigade under General Li Min-shui in the 7th Army has fought and won the largest number of battles and achieved the most for the Revolution, but after the anti-Northern Expedition had been concluded they were not awarded for what they had accomplished. While the troops under General Hu Tsung-tu and Tao Chun were fully paid, month after month, the 7th Army received regularly only 60 percent of their pay. The seeds of discontent were sown many months ago and there were more than one occasion when an armed clash between the 7th Army and the 19th Army under Hu Tsung-tu nearly materialized. For the last three months the 7th Army were not paid and when they were dispatched to the front to meet the onslaught of the Nanking armies they were each given only three dollars. Is it amazing after all that the troops went over to their opponents at the time when they were most needed by their own masters?

Although the war is now over and the victory has been won by Nanking, it is interesting to survey the scheme of defense adopted by the Kwangsi armies around Wuhan. It would appear now that the withdrawal from all the outposts in Northeast Hupeh on the left bank of the Yangtse was merely a strategic move. The Wuhan military leaders based their plans on a policy of withdrawing into an entrenched circle which would not only give them the advantage of choosing their battle ground but shorten their line and afford the added benefit of interior communications served by two railways. Thus it was calculated that the attackers would have to swing round the outside of a circumference of a circle. How the ground around this center can lend itself to such a scheme of defense can be seen by a glance at a map for the waterways which show how a line parallel to the Canton-Hankow railway can be drawn to safeguard this most necessary artery; how the lakes south and east of Wuchang form a bulwark for that city and flat country from Yanglo toward Hwangpei

forms a glacis for the Kinhan Line. Having fixed on this plan, the Wuhan forces carried out their movements in accordance. The first threat came from Lotien on the extreme northeast of Hupeh and a sharp engagement caused General Mo Ping-wen to split his force to go south in an attempt to flank. This attempt was held up sufficiently to allow a withdrawal of forces which might have been cut off if it had been successful in reaching Hwangshihkong and so sever the retreat towards Wuchang. Meanwhile the forces under General Liu Chih (Nanking) pushed its way along the Yangtse the Hupeh men falling back in front and never offering any serious resistance which might have developed into an engagement that would have held them there till they could have been surrounded. While this rearguard movement was being carried out by the Wuhan forces General Mo Ping-wen's flying column pushed on via Hwangan in north Hupeh and came up against the defence system above Hwangpei. Here they turned southward and proceeded along the outside of the line till they came to the Yangtse. It would appear that the reason why the Kwangsi commanders in Hankow were confident from the beginning of the campaign till the disaffection of a section of their troops was that they had a very strong defense line around Hankow running in a semi-circle from Yanglo to Hwangpei, Their strategic withdrawal was carried out successfully and it was at the moment when they were to carry out their flank attack and their attempt to box up the invading armies that a section of their armies at both of the important points, Yanglo and Hwangpei, declared allegiance with the Central Government,

Why Nanking Won

It is also to be noted that Nanking won its victory through the advantage of having a number of warships at its disposal. These co-operated with the land forces on the northern bank of the Yangtse to carry out a drive against the Wuhan troops. Four of the gunboats, the *Tsotung, Tsokwang, Kiangching* and *Hsienning* were in action at Kotien and Shakow when they were fired at by the Wuhan land forces while coming up the river. The battle was an exciting one but it did not last long as the Wuhan troops began to withdraw from the bank as soon as the warships replied to their shots with their large guns.

With the removal of the Kwangsi influence, Hupeh and Hunan are now under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government this being a great step towards national unification. The provincial government is being now reorganised and the people of Hupeh are anxious to see better days. It may be remarked here that as political executives the Kwangsi leaders in Wuhan have shown themselves an absolute failure. Although being the Chairman of the Political Council which was virtually the government for the province, General Li Tsung-jen failed to use his influence in pushing forward the program of reconstruction and tolerated his two Hupehese commanders, Hu Tsung-tu and Tao Chun, to do what they wanted. The result was a heavier burden for the people. During the Kwangsi rule, taxes were high and numerous there being a new method practically everyday for increasing revenues which went chiefly to the pockets of the military instead of the Provincial Treasury. While the Hupehese had no objection to the Kwangsi leaders being in control, they were fed up with Hu Tsung-tu and Tao Chun whose achievement was the constant increasing of taxation and the carrying out of daily executions. Under the Hu-Tao administration which began from December, 1927 to this time, a period of scarcely 15 months, there were over 900 executions. Although it must be admitted that quite a large number of these men who faced the firing squad were genuine Communists and bandits, not a few were shot for either very slight or no offences, It was a method of intimidation and it was on account of this that the vernaclar newspapers never had the nerve to publish criticisms, of even a constructive character, against the administration. It was also due to this "iron" rule that the people dared not to say a word or express an opinion about the war or to move their belongings to the Concessions to seek safety until the Kwangsi forces had completely evacuated the city. The quiet which prevoiled and the confidence displayed during the campaign was certainly abnormal.

The advent of the new regime brings new hopes and there is wide-spread confidence that with the province under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government the financial chaos may come to an end reconstruction may be carried out on a sound basis. There are still $50,000,000 Central Bank notes in the hands of the Hupeh people which depreciated and then became completely worthless as a result of the "silver embargo" and the financial chaos under the Tang Sen-chi Regime. As long as these notes remain worthless and unredeemed by the government, the Hupeh people will have no confidence with the Nationalist Rule so far as the administration of finances is concerned. Thus the first task of the new rulers should be to see that these central bank notes be restored to their face value and that the future finances are placed on a sound basis. There is a great deal to be accomplished in Hupeh and in the Wuhan center in particular in the way of financial consolidation and reconstruction and a clean and honest administration is what is really needed,

Hankow, April 10, 1929

Germany's Present Industrial Leaders

(*From the London Daily Express*)

In the four years of the war Germany produced a crop of great military leaders. In the ten years of peace she has produced a crop of even greater civilians.

The fame of her soldiers who fought and lost the war, the Hindenburgs, Ludendorffs, Mackensens, and Klucks, had been spread throughout the world. The men who are now fighting and winning Germany's industrial and political battles are little more than names, even in their own country.

One personality alone stands out in bold relief. It is that of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, during whose five years of uninterrupted rule at the German Foreign Office, Germany, defeated to the verge of annihilation in the greatest war the world has ever seen, has made a recovery unexampled in history for its rapidity and completeness.

Dr. Stresemann is only fifty years old, but he has already left an indelible mark in the annals of his country.

Stressemann, like most of his colleagues in the unofficial directorate which moulds the policy of Germany, is a self-made man. It was only at the cost of great sacrifices that his father who kept a small beer-bottling business in the north of Berlin, was able to send him to study economics at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig for five years.

Young Stresemann's professor tried to taunt him with his humble origin by suggesting that he should write his doctor's dissertation on the 'Economic Problems of Berlin's Beer-Bottling Industry." Stresemann, without showing the slightest sign of annoyance, calmly accepted the professor's challenge, and proceeded to turn out the most brilliant thesis of his year.

Asiatic Empire Hopes

Dr. Stresemann is the hero of Locarno.

Locarno, however, is for him but a temporary expedient with which to speed up Germany's release from the obligations of Versailles. Once this object has been achieved he will be free to turn to the policy for which, owing to the rupture of relations between England and Russia, he is even now creating the foundations. It is the formation of a great Eastern block, comprising Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and China under the political, industrial, and financial domination of Germany and the United States.

Dr. Stresemann, when he first entered the Reichstag, won for himself through his close association with the great bankers and industrialists of his country, the nickname of "the industrialists' flunkey." He is now the indispensable head of the little executive ring of bankers and industrialists who are today the real rulers of Germany.

The most interesting figure among his colleagues in this ring is Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, the man who will represent Germany at the forthcoming conference of reparations experts.

Savior of Mark

Jacob Goldshmidt, the financial king of Germany, who started as a bank messenger, and Otto Wolff, who, from being a small dealer in scrap iron, has become the czar of the German Steel Trust, are two other selfmade men who rule the new Germany. Carl Friedrich von Siemens, the head of the great industrial empire of the Siemens family on the other hand, has inherited his power.

No one who meets this tall, shy, English-looking man, with the friendly smile and grey eyes twinkling behind a pair of comfortable spectacles, would ever suspect him of being the all-powerful dictator of the great Siemens-Schuckert and Siemens-Halske concerns.

His success in this task led to his appointment in 1924 to the Presidency of the Reichsbank, the German equivalent to the Bank of England.

In this position he became an able second of Dr. Stresemann in re-establishing Germany's shaken credit abroad.

American Loans

"We lost the war," Dr. Stresemann said in 1924, "because we did not owe America enough money."

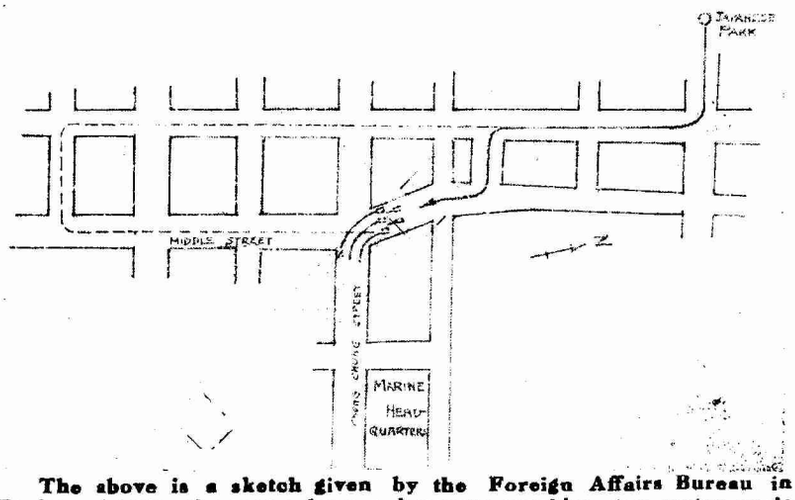
Dr. Schacht has done his best to repair this mistake. The United States, according to American computations, has since 1925 lent to Germany £40,000,000, while they have invested there in branch factories and commercial undertakings a further £80,000,000.

The Sino-Japanese Deadlock at Hankow

BY WILFRED LING

BATTLING against Japanese imperialistic aggressions and determined to starve rather than submit to injustice and humiliation, five thousand Chinese workers in the employ of Japanese residents and firms in Hankow have been on strike for over three months and engaged in a vigorous boycott campaign. The movement started on January 9 as a protest against the killing of a ricsha man, Shuai Hsin-lin, in the Japanese Concession by an armored motor cycle attached to the Japanese Marine Corps and the trouble would not have developed into the present situation had the Japanese authorities given a little regard for law and justice. Instead of making a sincere effort to negotiate with the Chinese authorities for settling the Incident, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Kuwashima, has allowed repeated provocative acts to be committed by the Japanese marines, some of which actually occurred in Chinese territory. A series of blunders were made which only helped to make the relations more and more strained and the situation more and more complicated. Anti-Japanese hatred in Hankow is greater today than it has ever been and whatever glimmer of hope there ever was of an early settlement of the present trouble has now been all washed off the boards. Even the news of the settlement of the Tsinan Incident has failed to ease the situation. Meanwhile the Japanese residents and firms continue to suffer tremendously from the effects of the strike and the boycott campaign.

Although the immediate cause of the present movement was the death of the ricsha coolie, Shuai Hsin-lin, the trouble had really been brewing ever since the April Third Affair, known as the Hankow Incident of 1927, in which four Chinese were shot and killed by Japanese machine guns. A general strike was then launched as a protest but no results were achieved and the incident remains unsettled up to this time. Since then the Japanese authorities have been pursuing a "positive" policy, ready to take extreme measures all the time. With the April 3rd trouble as an excuse a large marine force was dispatched to Hankow strengthening the defense of the Concession area. While there had been no attempt or desire on the part of the Japanese authorities to settle the Incident and to restore normal relations between the Japanese and the Chinese, hatred grew day after day and the bombshell was always on the point of exploding. The Tsinan Incident added oil to the flames and the boycott campaign began once more to be in full swing.



The above is a sketch given by the Foreign Affairs Bureau in Hankow showing the spot where a Japanese machine gun motor cycle ran over Shue Hsin-lin. The ricsha coolie and his vehicle are represented by X.

Washington Treaty Defied

One of the things which the Chinese have persistently fought against is the stationing of the large number of Japanese marines in Hankow and the daily naval demonstrations. As soon as the Shuai Hsin-lin tragedy broke out, the demand was put forward by all Chinese organisations that the marines be immediately withdrawn. The request was termed "nonsensical" by the Japanese Consul and the question up to now remains to be the main obstacle in the settlement of the trouble. The withdrawal of the marines may be too big a concession for the Japanese to give, but it should be borne in mind that the stationing of the Japanese marines in Hankow is without the authority of any treaty and is in absolute defiance of the Resolution Regarding Armed Forces in China adopted by the Washington Conference at the fifth plenary session. In the Resolution, Japan together with other powers declared her intention to withdraw her armed forces from China without the authority of any treaty or agreement. In 1911 when the Revolution broke out, Japan dispatched to Hankow a company of about 600 soldiers. At the Washington Conference, the Chinese delegates in demanding the withdrawal of foreign armed forces from China laid particular emphasis on the withdrawal of the Japanese forces in Hankow. The Resolution was adopted mainly for this purpose. After the Washington Conference the Japanese troops were withdrawn in accordance with the Resolution. In the spring of 1927, however, Japan taking advantage of the April 3rd Incident, sent the present Marine Corps to be stationed in Hankow. It may be well to emphasize that this was done in absolute violation of the Washington Agreement and in pursuance of the "positive" policy of the Tanaka Government. In addition to violating Chinese territorial sovereignty and defying the Resolution of the Washington Conference, the stationing of these marines has now become a definite menace to the life of the Chinese in view of their machine gun motor cycles with reckless drivers running rampant in and outside the Japanese Concession. The incident in which the ricsha coolie met his death when resting by the street corner is but one of the many possibilities. The demand for the immediate withdrawal of the marines is, therefore, not totally without justification and certainly not "nonsensical."

Strikers Remain Calm

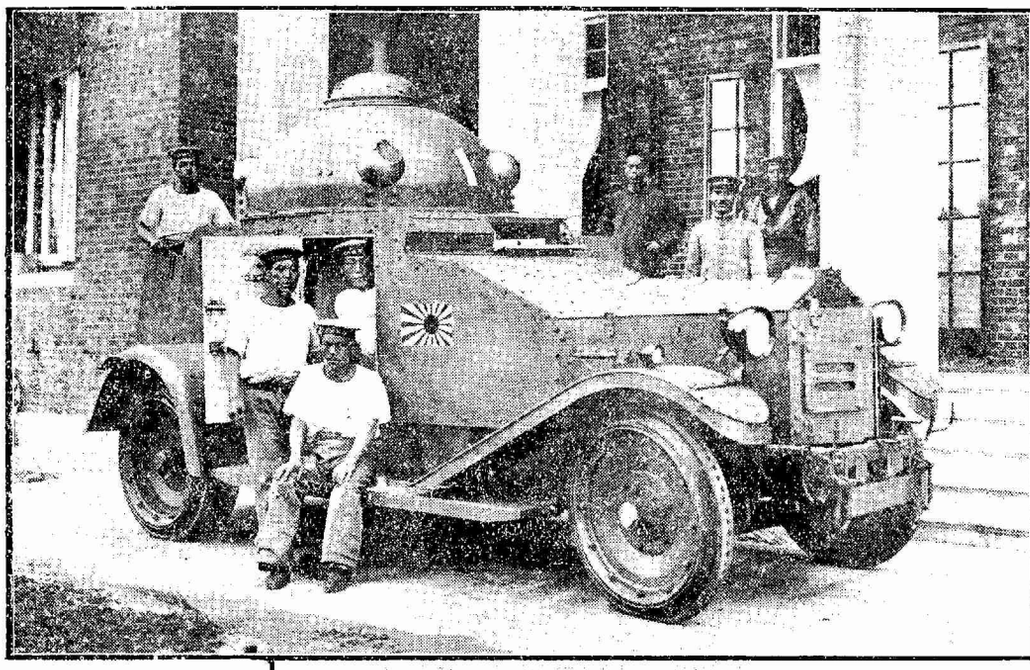
A remarkable feature in the present Anti-Japanese movement is that throughout the movement the strikers have shown great calm and maintained fine discipline, no violence being ever used even as retaliation against the Japanese marines. The Strike Committee allowed all incidents to be handled by the Foreign Affairs Bureau and as a result many serious developments have been averted. On several occasions Japanese subjects suspected to be spies were arrested by the strike pickets but in no instance was mob spirit present. In all cases the arrested men were given full protection and handed over to the Foreign Affairs Bureau to be handed back to the Japanese authorities. The dangerous mob spirit and violence which marked most of the previous anti-Japanese campaigns, is entirely absent in the present movement. It is indeed regrettable that the Japanese authorities have failed to appreciate this and that instead, assaults on strike pickets have been repeatedly committed by the Japanese marines.

As has been stated, the present trouble has been brought about by the Japanese marines whose presence in Hankow is in direct violation of the Washington Treaty. It was one of the armored cycles attached to the marine corps that ran over and fatally injured the ricsha coolie, Shuai Hsin-lin while the latter was resting by the street corner on the afternoon of December 17th last year. The machine gun motor cycles were returning to the Marine Headquarters from their daily practice and it was purely reckless driving that resulted in the deplorable accident and the subsequent death of the Chinese coolie. Instead of dealing with the facts as they were and instead of settling the incident openly and justly, the Japanese authorities refused at first to admit that the death of the ricsha man was actually caused by injuries sustained as a result of the motor accident and later attempted to settle the incident secretly with the family of the deceased by the payment of merely $15. Mr. Kuwashima apparently thought that either of these tricks would certainly work but he forgot that this was New China. There could not be any argument over the cause of the coolie's death but Kuwashima proceeded to fight against facts.

After the death of the ricsha coolie, an autopsy was conducted in the Japanese Dojinkai Hospital by Dr. Brauns, a prominent German physician, Dr. Hu, a Chinese physician and Dr. Fujita and Dr. Takemasa, Japanese physicians. All came to a general agreement that the coolie's death was caused by injuries sustained through the motor accident, with the exception of Dr. Takemasa who is president of the Dojinkai Hospital to which the ricsha coolie was sent for care after the accident and in which he died the next day. The statement of Dr. Brauns, who is not concerned in any way with the case, reads as follows:—

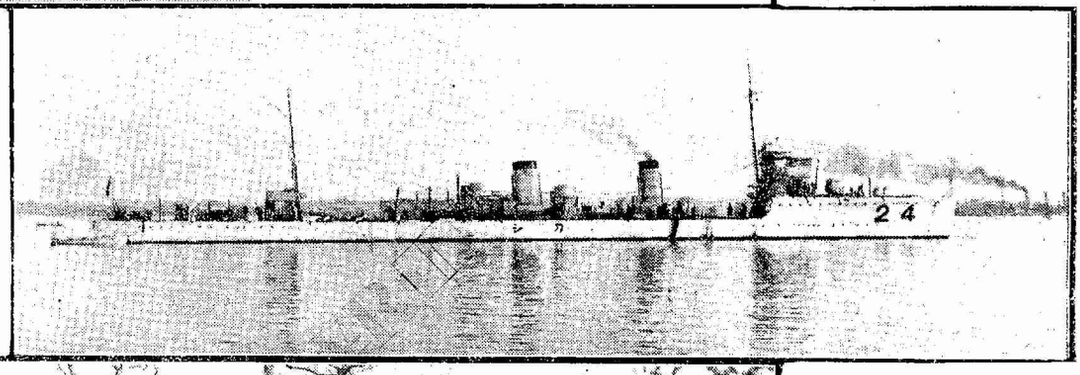
"On December 20 I examined on instruction of the Chinese authorities the body of the ricsha coolie, Shuai Hsin-lin. He died following an accident with a motorcar in the

JAPAN'S MILITARY ACTIVITIES AT HANKOW

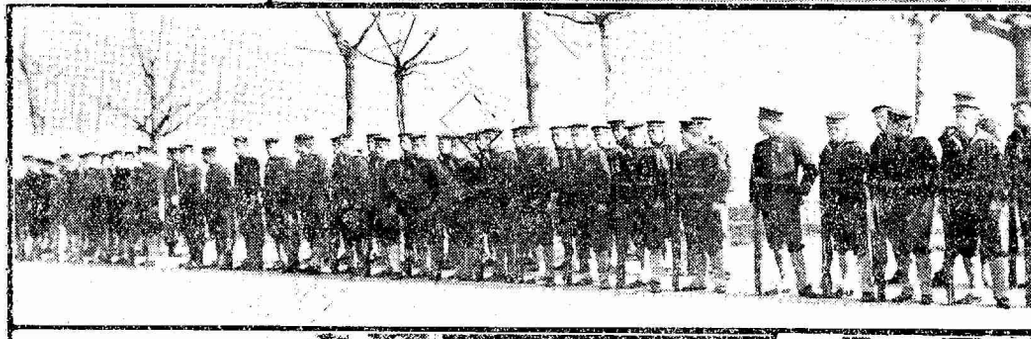


Left—One of the modern armored cars or "tanks" equipped with machine guns which the Japanese have been using in the "defense" of their Concession at Hankow. The Japanese recently ordered several of these tanks from Europe and have been using them in various parts of China, at Shanghai and in Tsinan and Tsingtao, Shantung as well as in Manchuria. All of the tanks have revolving turrets enabling the machine guns to be operated in all directions while the heavy armor plate makes the tank practically impregnable against ordinary attacks of rifles or hand-grenades.

Below. — Modern Japanese destroyer, "No. 24" which has been stationed in the Yangtsze River in front of the Japanese Concession at Hankow. Since the beginning of the trouble between the Japanese and Chinese at Hankow, the Japanese naval authorities have kept several of these modern fighting craft at Hankow.

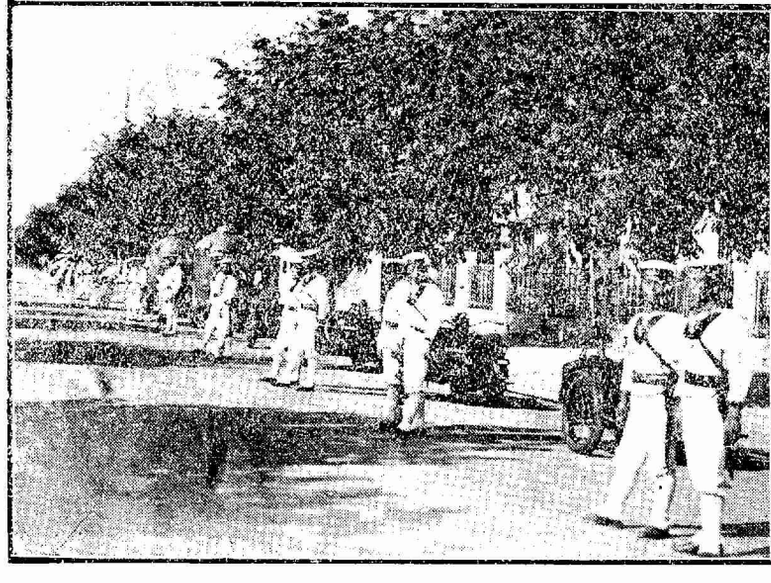


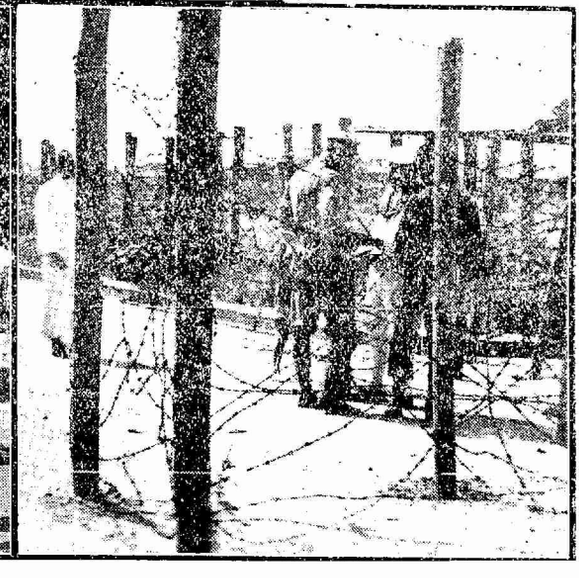
Below.— The stationing of Japanese Marines at Hankow for many months has constituted a chief cause of Chinese animosities resulting in the serious strike and boycott described in the accompanying article.



Bottom (left) — In addition to the Tanks, the Japanese also have a very efficient machine-gun corps mounted on motor-cycles. This picture was taken during the 1927 riots.

Bottom (right) — Japanese sailors and marines searching Chinese at one of the barbed-wire and sand-bag barricades which completely encircle the Japanese Concession.





CHINESE RESISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE AT HANKOW

Top (left)—Confins containing Chinese victims of the clash between Chinese and Japanese at Hankow on April 3, 1927.

Top (right)—The Kuomintang flag used by the Chinese strike organization during the recent trouble between the Chinese and Japanese at Hankow.

Center (left)—Chinese strike-pickets lined up and answering the rollcall in front of the Chinese strike organization in Hankow.

Centre (right)—Wang Ching-hsu (left) and Tseng Chio-hsien, officers of the Anti-Japanese organization that was responsible for the strike and boycott against the Japanese.

Above—One of the cells or cages where the Chinese strike-pickets confined Chinese merchants who violated the orders against dealing in Japanese goods. This method was successful in causing a complete cessation of Japanese business at Hankow.

Right—One of the Chinese strike-pickets, Li Ya-yen by name, who was severely beaten by the Japanese Marines.

Japanese Concession and it was to prove if the death was the consequence of the accident.

"The dead body showed some wounds of the skin, especially on the left side, an open wound about 10 ccm. long on the left leg, some smaller skin defects on the abdomen, arm and head.

"After opening the abdomen we found that there was about 1000 ccm. of fluid of grey-red color in the abdomen, the intestines were red with grey cover. At the examination of the intestines themselves one could see that at one place the small intestines on the left side were entirely cut through and the contents of the intestine could go into the open abdomen.

"The examination proves that the death of Shuai Hsin-lin was caused by a general inflammation of the peritoneum (peritonitis purulenta acute). This inflammation was the consequence of the rupture of the intestines. The rupture of intestines was caused by the heavy weight of the motor car going over the body.

"I herewith certify that the death of Shuai Hsin-lin was the direct consequence of the motorcar accident in the Japanese Concession."

Dr. Brauns certified in addition:

"The other organs showed nothing abnormal except some adhesions of the pleura, there being no symptoms of tuberculosis. The lungs were in good condition and had no signs of tuberculosis.

Dr. Fujita, one of the two Japanese physicians participating in the autopsy, also stated that the essential cause of the death of the ricsha man was acute peritopitis caused by the rupture of the intestines.

Seeing it useless to fight against the statement of the doctors, the Japanese authorities dropped the argument over the death of ricsha coolie and proceeded next to settle secretly the affair with an alleged member of the family of the deceased. The sum of fifteen dollars was offered! Another ricsha coolie alleged to be the brother of the deceased accepted the money and he was made to affix his finger-print on a statement prepared and written by the Japanese police authorities. This statement reads in part: Shuai Hsin-lin and his ricsha (license no. 1091) were not resting at the wharf but were resting by the corner of the Central and the Chen Chung Streets when the motor cycle of the Marine Corps crushed into them." With this the Japanese authorities expected the incident to be settled forever. But Chinese public opinion demanded justice and the matter brought forth vigorous protests from both the Chinese people and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Dr. C. H. Kan, the Commissionor for Foreign Affairs, lodged a formal protest with the Japanese Consul-General and suggested three points for the settlement of the case, namely, payment of the funeral expenses, compensation for the dead man's family, and adequate penalty for the marine who is responsbile for the death of the ricsha coolie. Mr. Kuwashima refused completely to discuss any of these points.

Strike Declared As Protest

The death of the ricsha coolie brought forth high indignation. It was not, however until all the demands and protests had been ignored by the Japanese Consular authorities that the Chinese public organisations decided to resort to direct measures against the local Japanese residents and firms. The strike was declared on January 7 and with little difficulty the Chinese workers in Japanese firms and homes were convinced that they should give up their employment temporarily and participate in the war against Japanese Imperialism. Within less than twenty-four hours a gigantic strike or ganisation was brought into existence with financial support from the Anti-Japanese Association the Chamber of Commerce and other Chinese public bodies. Pickets were posted around the Japanese Concession and no Chinese was allowed to enter the area. The pickets maintained excellent discipline being given strict orders that under no circumstances should they resort to violence. Although anti-Japanese feeling ran high, not one single Japanese either in the Concessions or the Chinese City was molested. The Japanese marines attempted, however, to bring about an incident and an excuse for using their machine guns. Thus on Hsin Hsin Kai Street along the Chinese City they committed another atrocious act which nearly resulted in another tragic death. At this place a large number of pickets were stationed and were distributing pamphlets and circulars. The brother of the deceased ricsha coolie, Shuai Yu-lin, was one of the pickets and although he was some thirty yards from the Japanese Concession a few plain-clothes marines dragged him into the Concession where he was brutally attacked and seriously injured. The incident was most condemnable as the victim, an unarmed coolie, was assaulted by armed Japanese marines for distributing pamphlets in Chinese territory. The matter was reported to the Foreign Affairs Bureau and a strong protest was immediately lodged. But like all the previous Chinese complaints, the protest was ignored by the Consular authorities who admitted that Shuai was seized by the marines but denied that he was beaten and injured despite the doctor's statement confirming the report of the strike pickets. The statement of Dr. Wendt, the leading German physician in Hankow, says:—

"I have examined the man Shuai Yu-lin. He has lost three of his front teeth in the upper jaw. He has a few scratches on the 2nd to 5th finger and similar scratches on the palms of the hands. He complains of pains in the left side of his chest and in the left hip. Externally nothing can be seen. A close examination of the chest gives signs of internal injuries. There is a little scar on the left leg. I suggest to be absolutely fair—to put him for two days under medical inspection in the Catholic Mission Hospital." Two days later, Dr. Wendt made the following remarks: "The loss of the front teeth must have happened shortly before I examined the man as the roots were still bleeding and the mouth showed signs of external injury. The teeth were knocked out through a blow. I do not think it was caused through a fall as the nose and forehead showed no signs of having been affected. The scar on the left leg can be caused through bumping against a hard object or through a blow from a similar thing". This practically confirms the statement made by the victim that he was hit by the butt end of a rifle.

Further Attack On Pickets

While the Shuai Hsin-lin Incident remained unsettled, the strike went on with the Japanese marines committing further crimes. Thus on January 18 Dr. C. H. Kan, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, had to make the following protest to the Japanese Authorities:—

"Three pickets named Yuan Kwong-tsin, Wei Shun-hai and Chen Han-chen while standing on duty in a cabbage field on the Yi Shih Kai on January 16 were arrested by over thirty Japanese police who were armed with Mauser pistols and rushed out from the barbed wire. Four of the Japanese police beat up one of the pickets and brought them to the Japanese police station. Here Constable No. 2 beat them severely with a club, and they were locked in a small room where they were stripped off all their clothes and whipped by Constable No. 1 and in addition he stamped on the breast of Yuan Kwong-tsin. At about 7 o'clock they were brought out and a trial was carried out by the Japanese police. They were ordered to put their finger mark on the statement drawn up. Seeing that they were suffering from serious injuries and that blood stains were on their clothes, the Japanese police cleaned the latter away with a wet towel in order to cover this up. On receiving this report the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, despatched a representative to the Japanese Consulate to protest against this.

"It is to be noted that the Japanese Consul had promised many times that after they had held a trial they would in accordance with the usual procedure notify the Bureau for Foreign Affairs. Now when the Japanese were questioned by the Bureau as to why they had not given notice in accordance with the usual procedure the Japanese replied that to carry out the full procedure was most troublesome. This proves that the pickets were seriously injured and the Japanese being afraid that they would be found out shrank from assuming the responsibility.

"Considering the above facts, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs lodges a strong protest against the Incident and asks that the following be complied with:

"1. That medical expenses be entirely defrayed by the Japanese.

"2. That the Japanese should punish those police and marines responsible for the incident.

"3. That the Japanese should strictly forbid future occurrence of incidents of a similar character."

The "Hai-an" Seizure

During the third and fourth weeks of the strike several minor incidents occurred and a number of protests were exchanged between the Japanese Consul-General and the Foreign Affairs Commissioner. The situation remained dangerous all the time but serious developments were averted. On January 22, however, feeling again ran high as a result of the illegal seizure by the Japanese Navy of the motor boat *"Hai-an"* used by the strike pickets for patrolling the river and the illegal arrest of a number of Chinese. The vessel was in mid-stream below the Japanese Bund when it was held up by a Japanese naval party at the point of revolvers and forced to draw near the shore. The motor boat was detained and three of the pickets and two members of the crew were arrested and thrown into the Japanese police gaol. The action of the marines was absolutely unwarranted as the boat was seized outside the limit of the Japanese Concession. The way the Japanese authorities attempted to make a serious affair against the Chinese out of the incident was most ridiculous and amusing as they soon fabricated the story that the motor launch belonged to the property of the River Police Bureau and charged the local

government with actually backing the anti-Japanese movements and committing acts of war against Imperial Japan. Thus following the seizure of the *"Hai-an"* and the arrest of the pickets, Mr. Harada, Japanese Vice-Consul, issued the following theat to the Chinese :-

"The confessions made by the pickets and the helmsman of the motor boat *"Hai-an"* whom we have arrested, prove that the Chinese authorities are backing the anti-Japanese movement. There is a clear proof.. They are not in the least trying to suppress the agitation. We presume that these people were sent around the Concession frontage to spy on the movements of our Navy; but they have nothing to spy about. Such actions on the part of the Chinese, the blockading of the Concession-"hunger blockade"-and spying are actions of war. As from today, whatever may result from the movements of the Chinese, the responsibilities now lie on the shoulders of the Chinese authorities."

Mr. Harada also accused the pickets of acting as pirates on Japanese ships..

It is interesting to note that the Japanese authorities took the "confessions" made by the arrested pickets and the helmsman of the motor boat as "clear proof" of acts of war committed by the Chinese Government. The trick was a very simple one. It happened like this. The helmsman was thrown into gaol after being seized by the marines and was given nothing to eat for one day and one night and exposed to cold. Then he was dragged out to sign under duress a statement prepared by the Japanese themselves. This statement was taken as proof of acts of war committed by the Chinese Government against Imperial Japan'.

The facts in connection with the case are that the Japanese marines made a grave blunder and violated international law in seizing the motor boat and arresting Chinese strike pickets in Chinese territorial waters and that the *"Hai-an"* never did belong to the Chinese Government. The boat is the property of the Hsui Chi Steamship Company and was hired for use by Tseng Chia-hsien, Chairman of the Anti-Japanese Committee, at the time of its seizure by the Japanese marines. It was built for the Hsui Chi Steamship Company by the Fu Chang Shen Company in Hanyang. The construction was completed on November 8, 1928. The boat was registered by the Hsui Chi Company in the Ministry of Communications in Nanking, the registration certificate number being Lun 1375. On December 5, 1928, the Company obtained from the Bureau of Construction of Hupeh a sailing permit for the boat and also a license, Yun No. 98. On December 9, the boat was hired for passenger service by Chow Sung-shan, Compradore of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. It carried sixteen passengers from Hankow to Huanglinchi. On January 11, 1929, the boat was hired by Yu Pin, Chief Inspector of the Third Patrol of the Wuhan River Police. On January 13, it was hired by Tseng Chio-hsien of the Hankow Anti-Japanese Strike Committee. Thus there could be no argument over the question of ownership of the boat. The Japanese charge was both groundless and ridiculous. There can be no denial that the seizure of the boat was a glaring violation of international law.

A Vigorous Protest

The whole incident served to show that the Japanese authorities in Hankow have little regard for international law and for the sovereign rights of this country. Protesting against the occurrence, Dr. C. H. Kan, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, addressed on January 22 the following letter to the Japanese Consul-General:

"Around four o'clock in the afternoon on January 21, a motor boat, Hai-an, hired for use by a Chinese named Tseng Chiohsien was seized by armed Japanese marines in two motor boats despatched from the Japanese destroyer 24, while the the Hai-an was making its way from the Sixth Jetty to the middle of the river. Chow Ping-chun, Lien Yu-hai, Wu Ping-kwei and three Chinese sailors on board were carried away by force. They are still being imprisoned in the Japanese Police Station.

"The Yangtse River falls entirely within the territorial limits of China. Over the river, the Chinese Government has exclusive jurisdiction. Although Japanese vessels of war are permitted to visit the open ports of this country it is beyond question that they may never exercise any jurisdiction over any part of the Chinese territory. The act of seizing a Chinese vessel on the part of a Japanese gunboat in this river is, thus, a glaring violation of international law. The illegality of this act is all the more evident when we consider that according to international law, such a seizure is even not permitted on open seas in time of peace. This incident, therefore, canot but make us question whether Japanese marines are fully cognizant of their responsibility in the matter of respecting the territorial sovereignty of a state which is in peaceful relation with their own country.

"Equally illegal is the arrest and imprisonment of the six Chinese on board the Hai-an. Even according to the unequal treaties, Chinese committing crimes in the Japanese Concession, may not be arbitrarily dealt with and imprisoned by the Japanese Authorities, but should be handed over to the Chinese court for trial. How, then, could the Japanese authorities forcibly carried off those Chinese persons who were found on the river outside of the limits of the Japanese Concession and imprison them in the Japanese Police Station.?

"I have, therefore, to protest in the most vigorous manner against these two outrageously illegal acts on the part of the Japanese marines and police."

The motor boat and the pickets were released on January 30, the Japanese authorities finding it impossible to fight against public opinion in face of the concrete evidence produced by the Chinese that the boat had never belonged to the River Police Headquarters.

Japanese Concession a War Camp

The "Hai-an" outrage was followed by still further incidents in which strike pickets were brutally beaten by armed Japanese marines on the boundaries between the Japanese Concession and the Chinese City. The Chinese authorities have all along been anxious to settle the Shuei Hsin-lin case and bring an end to the strike but lack of sincerity on the part of the Japanese authorities prevents conclusion of an early agreement. The Japanese Concession with nearly ten battleships lining the river front and with several hundred marines carrying out daily drills and sham battles, is today like a regular war camp. Sandbag barricades and barbed wire entanglements are thrown up around and all over the Concession and machine gun motor cycles and armored cars are patrolling the streets. Such warlike preparations are most unwarranted as they merely help to intensify the anti-Japanese sentiment and delay the settlement of the present trouble. While the Japanese Navy is staging daily demonstrations and looking for trouble, the Japanese residents and firms continue to suffer from the effects of the strike and the economic blockade, effectively carried out by the Chinese. As a result of the present campaign, Japanese merchants in Hankow have suffered a tremendous loss. The boycott has proved to be a strong and effective weapon and not a few Japanese shops have been closed. Over ten million Yen worth of cargo (perishable products) which the Japanese merchants have either purchased from the Chinese or imported from Japan, is being left at the various waehouses decaying. Japanese firms are losing millions every day and if the present attitude of the Japanese authorities should remain unchanged and the present trouble should continue, Japanese trade in the Yangtse will have received such a fatal blow that it probably will never be able recover.

Japanese Handle 80 Per Cent of China Morphia Traffic, Says Japanese Speaker

Dr. R. Y. Lo, Chairman of the National Anti-Opium Association, delivered the opening address at the 3-day Itinerary Anti-Opium Campaign held in Shanghai last week.

A startling statement concerning the narcotic situation in China was made by Kikuchi Talizi, delegate from the Japanese Anti-Opium Association, who declared that 80 percent of the illicit traffic in morphine in China is handled by Japanese. The Japanese Government is not inclined to take any steps to curb the activities of those morphine pill dealers in Shantung and the Three Eastern Provinces as it is only the Chinese people who are to suffer from the evil, he said; but he felt gratified to note that the Chinese people have come to realize the poisonous effect of narcotics and are taking active measures to stamp out the evil.

A manifesto on the significance and purpose of the campaign was issued by the National Anti-Opium Association. The article enumerates at length the evils of opium, declaring that China has been afflicted with the noxious drug for almost one hundred years and her enfeebled political status is largely due to the deleterious effect of opium.

Neon at the Little Club

The Little Club, unique in many respects as a rendezvous for entertainment-seeking Shanghailanders, has added another note of distinction in the glowing Claude Neon illuminated sign erected outside its building this week. Contrasting vividly with some of the more unsightly signs along Bubbling Well and Nanking Road, this new display forcibly demonstrates the effectiveness of Claude Neon's lighting. Bruno Schwartz, manager of the Claude Neon Company, Inc., reports that Neon has attracted wide attention and is winning quick popularity among Shanghai's merchants and business men, both Chinese and foreign. It is expected that the company's factory, which has now begun to operate at full capacity, will soon be turning out a large number of these signs, in English and Chinese characters.

Regulations Governing Purchasing of Materials for Chinese Railways

The Ministry of Railways of the Chinese Government, under the direction of Sun Fo, has issued a set of regulations governing the purchasing of materials, which because of their general interest to the mercantile community, are presented here in full,

1.—The Ministry of Railways, for the purpose of centralizing the purchase of materials by railways, shall create a Committee on Purchasing of Materials.

2.—The Committee shall be composed of three to five members to be appointed by the Minister of Railways, who shall at the same time designate one of them to the chairman.

3.—The duties of the Committee shall be as follows:

(a) To study the prices of all kinds of materials and general market conditions.

(b) To examine the requisitions of materials by railways.

(c) To prepare regulations for inviting tenders and the forms of tenders to be submitted.

(d) To take charge of the submitting of tenders and the preparation of contracts.

4.—The Committee shall investigate into the market prices of all kinds of materials and submit to the Ministry a brief monthly report thereof together with their market conditions.

5.—The Committee, after examining the requisitions of materials by railways, shall submit to the Ministry a report covering the following points with reasons:

(a) A list of the materials to be purchased.

(b) The steps to be taken in the purchasing.

(c) A list of the materials to be purchased in due course.

6.—The Committee, basing upon the requisitions of materials by the railways, shall submit to the Ministry once in every two weeks a list of all materials to be purchased together with their approximate prices.

7.—Upon the approval of any purchase by the Ministry, the Committee shall prepare regulations for inviting tenders and forms for submitting tenders, which shall again be submitted to the Ministry for approval, before invitations for tenders shall be advertised.

8.—The Committee shall receive and take charge of all letters and deposits for tenders.

9.—The letters for tenders shall be opened publicly, and the opening of tenders shall be supervised by a representative from the Ministry. After the announcement of their contents, the same letters shall again be closed and submitted to the Minister.

10.—The Committee shall, five days prior to the opening of tenders, petition to the Minister to appoint a Committee on selecting tenders and, upon receipt of notice of delivery, again petition to the Minister to appoint a committee on receiving and examining materials, to carry out their functions as such.

11.—The chairman of the committee shall assign the work to the members, but matters in the nature of reports to the Ministry shall be decided by a majority.

12.—The Committee, on necessity, may petition to the Ministry for the appointment of additional assistants.

13.—These regulations shall be effective upon the date of their promulgation by this Ministry.

Regulations on Selecting Tenders of Materials

1.—The Ministry of Railways, for the purpose of judicious selection of tenders of materials to be purchased, shall appoint, after every opening of tenders, a Committee on Selecting Tenders of Materials, which shall be composed of 3 to 5 members to be appointed by the Minister of Railways.

2.—At least two members of the committee shall possess technical knowledge in the selection of tenders of materials.

3.—The committee shall study and compare from the letters for tenders, the sample, quality, price, place and time of delivery, terms of payment, special conditions etc. of the materials open for tenders and submit to the Ministry a report thereof together with their opinions and reasons for the selection. The report shall be based on the opinions of the majority, but in the case a minority opinion to the otherwise, the same shall be included in the report.

4.—The members of the committee, upon receiving instructions from the Ministry, shall promptly begin to function, and shall not be allowed to have any communication whatsoever with outsiders from the time of their appointment to the time of submitting the report. The minutes of the meeting of the committee shall be submitted in advance to the Ministry after the meeting.

5.—The members of the committee, upon receiving instructions from the Ministry, shall be required to submit a report on the selection of the tender within three days after their appointment.

6.—The selection of tenders shall follow the regulations governing purchases of materials.

7.—These regulations shall be effective upon the date of their promulgation by the Ministry.

Regulations on Examining and Receiving Materials

1.—The Ministry of Railways, for the purpose of examining and receiving materials to be purchased, shall appoint, upon the delivery of materials, a Committee on Examining and Receiving Materials, which shall be composed of 3 to 5 members to be appointed by the Minister of Railways.

2.—The committee shall be composed of persons with technical knowledge.

3.—The members of the committee shall, in accordance with the date of delivery, examine and receive materials.

4.—The procedure of examining and receiving materials shall be based on the samples, patterns, specimens, or the forms, qualities, measurements, volume, etc., prescribed in the tender, Refusal of acceptance shall be given if the materials are not in conformity with the specifications.

5.—The committee, as circumstances require, may turn the materials over to experts for examination or analysis.

6.—The committee, after issuing a certificate to acknowledge receipt and examination of the materials, shall submit a report to the Ministry on the work that they have done.

7.—The committee shall be dissolved when the work of examining and receiving materials is completed.

8.—These regulations shall be effective upon the date of their promulgation by the Ministry.

Provisional Regulations Governing Purchases of Materials

1.—All railways under the control of this Ministry shall observe the following regulations when purchasing materials.

The word "Materials" mentioned above includes rolling stock, machinery, rails and fastenings, tools, and all kinds of stores required by the railways.

2.—The materials which are required by the railways shall be purchased either by the Commission on Purchasing of Materials or by the railways themselves as follows:—

(A) All requisitions for rails and fastenings, sleepers, bridges, rolling stock, machinery, floating plant, telegraph poles, etc., shall be listed together with copies of specifications or drawings and submitted to the Ministry for its approval, and the materials shall then be purchased by the Commission on Purchasing of Materials.

(B) All requisitions for coal, coke, general stores, electrical stores, cement, lumber, oils, paints, asbestos, uniforms, stationeries, printing, etc., when a single purchase of any one or several articles amounts to over $5,000, shall be submitted to the Ministry for approval, and the materials shall then be purchased by the Commission on Purchasing of Materials.

(C) Requisitions for materials classified under Section B costing less than $5,000 within a period of six months, shall be dealt with by the railways which shall invite tenders in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

3.—Where purchasing agencies are specified in the Loan Agreements, the purchase of materials shall abide by the regulations as herein set forth.

4.—The railways shall prepare in advance detailed specifications, tender forms, drawings and samples of the materials to be purchased for the purpose of inspecting and taking delivery of the same.

The above-mentioned specifications, tender forms, drawings and samples shall be prepared in sufficient copies for distribution to those desiring to submit tenders. In case the samples are insufficient for distribution, they shall be exhibited

in a designated place for the benefit of the tenderers.

A fee on the specifications, tender forms, drawings and samples may be charged by the purchasing office to those applying for them.

5.—The specifications, tender forms and drawings shall be prepared in Chinese. In case the materials are to be purchased in foreign countries, or tenders invited from foreign merchants, they shall have English or French translations.

6.—In case the materials to be purchased are patented or manufactured only by one factory and cannot be replaced by others, then tendering may be dispensed with; but in case the distributing rights of such materials are not limited to one agency, then the regulations as herein set forth shall be observed and tenders invited.

In case the materials to be purchased are manufactured by many factories with their respective types but serving the same purpose, suitable for both new construction and maintenance, then these regulations shall be observed and tenders for the various types, together with their prices, etc., shall be called, compared and selected.

7.—The invitation of tenders shall be unlimited and absolutely open to the public, and must be advertised in the leading newspapers of suitable localities.

8.—The interval between the time of advertising in the newspapers inviting tenders and the time of the opening of tenders must be sufficient to allow the merchants to study the specifications, drawings and samples and to estimate the prices. In case the materials required shall be supplied from foreign countries, sufficient time shall be allowed for the mailing of the specifications, drawings and samples, and for the transmitting of the prices either by telegram or by mail by the tenderers.

9.—Merchants desiring to tender shall, besides paying a fee on the specifications, tender forms and samples, deposit a certain amount of money. Such amounts shall be fixed by the purchasing office and printed in the specifications or tender forms.

10.—The above deposit shall be returned after the selection of tenders. The successful tenderer may transfer his deposit as a part of the guarantee money for due fulfilment of his contract. In case the successful tenderer signifies his unwillingness to supply the materials or fails to come to the purchasing office to sign the contract within the time specified, his deposit shall be forfeited and the tender cancelled,

11.—As guarantee for due fulfilment of contract, a deposit shall be paid by the sucfcessful tenderer at the time of signing the contract. The amount of the deposit shall be fixed by the purchasing office, and shall also be printed in the specifications or tender forms.

12.—All deposits and guarantee money for contracts may be paid either in cash or in bonds acceptable to the Ministry of Railways.

13.—Railways under the control of this Ministry desiring to purchase one or several kinds of materials, the estimated cost of which require public tender, shall first submit the following to the Ministry for approval before advertising in the newspapers for tenders:

(a) The kind of material, specifications, drawings, samples and tender forms.

(b) The amount of the materials and the estimated prices.

(c) The date of opening tenders.

(d) The amount of deposits and guarantee money.

14.—All tenders shall be opened on the specified date.

15.—The Commission on Purchasing of Materials and the Commission on Selecting Tenders of Materials, or the railway offices in charge of the tendering, shall report the result of the opening and the selection of tenders to the Ministry together with their recommendations. Prior to the signing of contract, the successful tenderer and the draft of the contract shall also be submitted to the Ministry for approval.

16.—Railways intending to purchase materials as are classified under Article 2 Section B and exceeding $5,000 are not allowed to divide the materials into lots, and to invite separate tenders or purchase themselves; nor shall they be allowed to purchase in several lots the same kind of materials with a total value of over $2,000 in order to evade the calling of tenders.

17.—In opening tenders of materials exceeding $5,000 in value, a petition shall be submitted to the Ministry to appoint a representative to supervise the same.

18.—In selecting tenders, if the tenderers have the same standing while the quality, date of delivery, terms of payment, etc., are identical, the lowest quotation shall be selected.

19.—In the event of wilful intent on the part of several merchants to monopolize the market by raising the prices of the materials, if found out whether prior to or after the signing of the contract, the purchasing office shall report the case to the Ministry and declare the tenders or contracts null and void.

20.—Upon delivery the materials shall be inspected and accepted by representative or representatives appointed by the Commission on Inspection and Accepting Materials or by the railways, and they shall submit signed reports to the Ministry.

A certificate shall be issued to the tenderer after the acceptance of the materials as the basis for payment. Deviations from the original specification, tender forms, drawings and samples shall subject the materials to rejection.

In case the materials require inspection during the process of manufacturing abroad, it may be entrusted to a foreign Inspecting Engineer. The materials shall still be inspected upon their delivery at destination.

21.—The funds for materials required by the railways and purchased with the approval of the Ministry shall be deposited in a designated bank within a specified time. The payment, unless specially provided in the contract, shall be made by the Ministry after the contractor has duly fulfilled the contract and the materials have been inspected and taken delivery of at the designated place.

22.—In order to assure the payment of materials, the Ministry shall open accounts with a few designated banks, in which the money for the purchasing of materials shall be deposited, and checks shall be issued to the contractor by the Minister when payment is made. The contractor shall in turn sign receipts in duplicate, the original to be kept by the railway purchasing the materials, and the duplicate by the Commission on Purchasing of Materials.

23.—Purchases of materials not in accordance with Articles 2, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 16 shall be considered null and void, and those in charge of purchasing offices shall be duly dealt with.

24.—These regulations shall be applied to all railways under operation; with lines under construction if it is not possible to adopt this procedure special permission may be applied to the Ministry.

25.—These regulations shall be effective upon the date of their promulgation by the Ministry.

Salmon O. Levinson Mentioned for Peiping Post

Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, dean of American philosophers, in a recent address in Chicago on the outlawry of war stated that already ten years ago Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago attorney, conceived the idea of the outlawry of war. Mr. Levinson, who has been mentioned as a possible appointee as Minister to China to succeed Mr. MacMurray, is a Chicago lawyer professing the Liberal Jewish religion. Mr. Levinson specializes in the reorganization of industrial enterprises and railways. He reorganized the Westinghouse Companies in 1908, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway in 1915 and other railways in later years. He was the author of the Levinson plan for readjustment of German reparations, allied and interallied debts, European appeasement and world peace, issued December 1, 1927.

Hangchow Ricsha Coolies Up in Arms Against Automobiles

The ricsha coolies at Hangchow are up in arms against the motor cars. A recent *Kuo Wen* news agency message states that the coolies attacked three garages, and seized five autos, setting them on fire near the pontoons adjoining the lake. The coolies have petitioned the police to forbid motor cars from functioning in the city, that certain bus routes which have been established should be abolished, and that motor service fares should be raised to the same level as ricsha fares.

J. Harold Dollar and Family Returning to Shanghai

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar of San Francisco are passengers aboard the *President Pierce* which is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on April 19. They are accompanied by their children and according to report will remain in Shanghai for several months. Mr. Dollar who was formerly Far Eastern Manager of the Dollar interests, has been at home for the past three or four years.

The Oversea Chinese in Malaya

BY Y. T. CHENG, B. A.

THE pages, if a future historian ever attempts the colossal task of preparing an account of the Chinese who went abroad as pioneers risking their lives simply for the sake of employment and fortune, must necessarily reveal many records of glories, brilliancies and successes which laid in their path of labor and field of activity. Chinese pioneers are located in every remote corner of the universe just as the British ensign flies wherever the sun shines. In spite of their smallness in stature and want of robustness, they find there is no place on earth either too hot or too cold for their peaceful penetration, no weather is too rough and no climate is too trying to absorb the ardor of their settlement. Naturally gifted in perseverance, hard working, thrify and businesslike, they toiled along in and out of season in the face of untold hardships, until they ultimately overcame obstruction and finally reached the goal of success.

Oversea Chinese a Force Political

Once they have firmly made their footing on any land, they settle down quietly and remain in heart and soul until they increase both in wealth and population. In course of time, it becomes a force growing comparatively from insignificance into a dynamic power capable of exerting its influence bearing on the transformation of an old Imperialistic Empire into a young Republican country. We have today a large colony of Chinese Settlements in California, New York, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Malaya, Siam, Burmah, Indo-China, West Indies, Australia, South America and South Africa. Each of the above Chinese Settlements has for its own credit its records and annals of merits and achievements to tell of their pioneer days, but the force so welded for the up-lift of their own country is the same. It is now a historical fact that the success of the National Government is made possible positively through contributions from Oversea Chinese to the war-chest and sacrifice of lives.

Oversea Chinese an Economic Force

During the past, in the days when Imperial Manchus ruled supreme in China, the greatest national asset at the time that swayed the balance of the international trade against us was what the Economist called the factor of 'Invisible Export' in the form of Oversea Chinese residing abroad making regular remittances home. It is not possible just at the moment to quote the figure, but it suffices to mention that there are roughly 10,000,000 Chinese living abroad, and if each remits annually a small sum of $10 the amount would come to $100,000,000. This figure will roughly represent our 'Invisible Export' in our International Trade balance sheet, and it speaks forcibly what influence the oversea Chinese may have wielded on the question of national finance, and how they have assisted in counter-acting the overwhelming force of large imports from industrial Europe, America and Japan. The part contributed by the overseas Chinese in Malaya is a major share and is considered to have rendered their fatherland invaluable services in the past.

Chinese Citizenship Abroad

Inasmuch as they have done for the land to which they owe their origin, the oversea Chinese, in a similar way have brought peace and prosperity to the country of their adoption. The records of Chinese in Malaya since 1819 or earlier, are simply revelations of the part they played in the upbringing of Malaya unto what she is today. Their loyalty, industriousness, patriotism, and co-operation are beyond dispute. Rightly has Sir George Maxwell called the Chinese Community the "back-bone" of Malaya. Their reference and records, says Song Ong Siang in his book on "One hundred Years' History of Chinese in Singapore" as well as archives on which the lives and public services of prominent members of the Chinese Community, are preserved for their posterity as well as future generations of Chinese in (Malaya?) to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest and thereby to get encouragement, incentive and stimulus to serve the (Malaya?) with equal public spirit, zeal and disinterestness in their days and generation.

Chinese Immigration

What will become of the question of Chinese immigration in Malaya in the event of a new China having assumed the status of a nation on equal footing with other existing powers? Like every other force, the force of migration will follow in the line of the least resistance. It all depends upon the question of "Degree" of Peace and Prosperity in this country. It is human nature that there is no one who would like the idea of leaving his own Sweet Home and going to a new place where uncertainty reigned, just for the sake of excitement. One who migrates, must have been driven either by sheer want of living or the force of ambition to better his prospect elsewhere. Therefore it is natural and obvious that a new China with improved conditions may serve as a check on the migration to Malaya, but one must not be blinded by the fact that however civilized and prosperous a state may have become, there always exists a certain amount of hard struggling for a living; as a matter of fact, it is more so with a highly industrial country. They may also migrate for the sake of change of livelihood, ambition for get-rich-quick, and other peculiar notions. Malaya has been a hospitable country with its open arms of friendship ever ready to receive any one who comes with the serious intent of settling down peacefully. Hitherto the local administration has been pursuing a policy of liberalness and toleration due to the long experience and foresightedness of the Administrators who have long been successful colonizers.

Superfluous Legislation

The recent amended legislations, such as the Pawn Brokers, Hotel and Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactments protested by those who are immediately concerned seem to have worked great hardship for those who are engaged in their respective callings. Such steps seem to have been taken without due regard to popular feelings, a course seemingly deviating from the usual carefulness and thoughtfulness. No doubt, there must have been good reasons for all these, such as the recent importation of that dreadful disease and what is known as the "Red Tempest of terror" which threatens to destroy the fabric of all organisation and to stink the atmosphere of Peaceful Malaya. Indeed it should be the duty of every peace-abiding citizen in this country to co-operate with the Government to get rid of this terrible plague. Unfortunately "Bolshevism" has since its inception undergone certain changes and has practically lost all traces of its original face value at this stage, Though originally it is neither a Chinese nor British problem, but today it concerns as much the National Government at Nanking as it is to the Imperial Government of the British Empire. Its penetrating influence seems to have gone almost as far as to corrupt the whole political system of every good Government on Earth. So much so, it is believed that some day in order to effectively cope with and control this social evil before it becomes chronic, the matter will have to be dealt with internationally—an additional hobby for the League of Nations.

Government Changes Policy

In the meanwhile it is unfortunate that the peace-abiding ones should be made to suffer through sins which are not their own. With the advent of a new China, every decent Chinese here should in time learn to respect more the laws of the Country and co-operate closely with the local authorities for the common-wealth of the state. Dealing in the element of time, it would be wise if the Government takes into its bosom more the tender feelings of the Chinese who form the principal tax-payers in this country, and sees that their voice may be heard more directly, not through ornamental or convenient bodies nominated by the Government, but through popular representation appointed by the Chinese Community. This may sound too premature for the present time, but it must come sooner or later.

Malaya

Whether the influx of Chinese immigrants will maintain its present quota in future is yet to be seen, but Malaya and China linking together industrially, is a matter of certainty. The reconstructive programme now a-foot in China includes a national good-road movement aiming at linking up every inconceivable village in the Republic. It is a colossal task, which it is not impossible to achieve eventually. When this comes to realization, and compulsory education is enforced, China will become a big factor, as big as the United States of America holding the sway of the world rubber market. Allowing each person an average consumption of one catty of rubber per annum and taking the League of Nations' figure as correct—China having today a population of 450,000,000 the amount of rubber taken up by Chinese would at least be23,-000-25,000 tons per month, almost half the output of Malaya's potential capacity of production.

With China's soil, even taking the best at Hainam Island, unsuitable for any extensive and economic cultivation of caoutchouc and America's threatening project of rubber growing in Chile on a large scale likely to become a farce, China remains as Malay's future best customers. As long as this state of affairs exists, the hands of China and Malaya will remain firmly grasped as ever.

From Mu-Lan to Madame Sun-Yat-Sun

BY PAUL C. MENG

(Chinese Students Monthly, February, 1929)

LIVES of illustrious women fill the history of China with beauty and romance. Of 1,628 volumes of the Chinese biographical dictionary, the lives of celebrated women fill the pages of no less than 376 volumes.

The position of woman changed with the social characteristic of the age. The history of China is not likened unto a dead sea serene and peaceful, but devoid of vitality, change and romanticism, as is popularly misconceived in the West. On the contrary, her life of over five milleniums is to the historian a fascination wrought with social cycles, bright with local color, and vivacious with the reciprocal conditioning of nature by culture and heredity by environment.

In the fifth century, Mu Lan went to the battle front in disguise as a man. About 1600 years hence Chiu Chin was a martyr for the cause of democracy. Pan Chao completed the History of the Han Dynasty. At the Paris Peace Conference 2000 years hence her fellow-countryman, Miss Cheng, reported for the Chinese press. When Empress Tsao died in 1079 A. D. her people claimed her justly as their most benevolent ruler in Sung Dynasty. Today, Madame Sun Yat-Sen is a recognized leader within the Nationalist Movement.

Women in China did not always occupy positions of importance in public life. Nor were they always treated as inferiors. During the time of Lieh Kuo, ninth century B. C., women had almost unrestrained freedom. "They deserted their husbands and children with slight provocation. The youths flocked to public parks and the country to have a licentious time, Marriages were formed without consulting the elders, etc." Apparently, the present day American experiments in jazz life and the family were antedated by Chinese women over 2,500 years ago.

Confucius came. He put forth a most effective protest against the licentiousness of his time, which had already reached the extreme. The pendulum swung back. The home not only became sacred once more but also the cradle of morality and social control. His followers elaborated on the applications of his moral philosophy. The Book of Conduct for Women to Tsao Ta Chia marked the beginning of indoctrination and codification of Confucius' simple teachings that exerted profound influence upon Chinese womanhood for the last two thousand years.

The Book of Conduct contains seven chapters. They deal with womanly virtues in general and family relationships in particular. "... A woman should be humble and polite. She should think of others first and herself last. Never claim merit nor shun blame. Always be tolerant to insults... She should always appear well, especially to her husband. Retire late; rise early; never refuse difficult tasks. Live simply without indulging in amusements, Attend carefully to food as well as worship..." Tsao Ta Chia stressed the importance of maintaining cordial relationship with the members of her husband's family, on the part of a married woman. Strict obedience should be observed toward the father and mother-in-law, while his brothers and sisters are to be regarded as good friends. The relationship between husband and wife, according to this woman of letters, is most sacred. It has a mystical and a moral significance.

"Marriage is based on Tao, the order of the universe. Man represents Yang, that which is strong, aggressive, and masculine. Woman represents Yin, that which is gentle, beautiful and feminine. Yang seeks Yin, his satisfaction and completement. Marriage is the union and consummation, according to the will of Tao... The attitude of a wife should be that of respect, self-control and singlemindedness. Even the slightest disrespect toward her husband would tend to alienate his affections. Self-control is the best preventive for anger and quarreling. Is not cordial relationship far more to be desired than self-assertion?... True marital affection is singleminded. Only when a wife surrenders all her devotion and attention to her husband can she beget the same in kind and achieve full happiness. Heaven looks with displeasure upon half-hearted marriages and punishes the unfaithful... A wife should be careful of how she talks. Talkativeness has ruined the happiness of many women."

For centuries Chinese women have been taught to exemplify the Book of Conduct by Tsao Ta Chia. These principles have made them distinguishable from their Western sisters. Though women of all countries have many things in common, Chinese women, as a rule, are less self-assertive, less pleasure-loving, and more dutiful and devoted to their homes. Though many marriages are contracted by the parents, the cultural background of Chinese women accounts for, to a large extent, the stability of the Chinese family.

In the past, Chinese women might not have had quite as much freedom as the women of the West. But they were respected, well taken care of, and occupied an enviable position in the home. Nominally, men were heads of families. Actually women are necks that turn the heads. The very word wife, in Chinese, means equal. Confucius taught that "from the emperor to the common people, the wife of each is his equal." For the equality of man and woman, Confucius prescribes the rite of "personal receiving" as a necessary ceremony of marriage—that is, the bridegroom must go to the bride's home to receive her personally. This rite is necessary for all classes, not excepting the Emperor. In the Canon of Poetry and the Spring and Autumn (Confucius' Commentary on Historical Events) there are many condemnations of those who do not observe this rite.

The Impact of Western Influence

Western influences began to invade China in the eighteenth century. Among other changes that arose from the contact of Chinese culture with Occidental culture, the Chinese woman has changed. Heretofore, girls were educated at home by private tutors. Now schools are established for girls, including coeducational colleges and universities. Some Chinese women went abroad to study as early as 1890.

The modern Chinese woman has not been idle with her education. They became pioneers in medicine in the interior. Drs. Tseo Pang-Yuen, Ida Kahn, and Mary Stone are internationally known in this field. When the revolution broke out in 1911 the Chinese Ladies' Red Cross Society was immediately organized. The number of volunteers to take care of the war-wounded exceeded the demand. After the establishment of the Republic of China they entered practically every field of China's national life. Within eight years, they instituted two banks and forty factories. A graduate in law reported for the Chinese newspapers during the Paris Peace Conference; one of her compatriots edited the Parliamentary Record; another was chief justice of the Shanghai Provisional Court in 1927 while one of the influential members of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang is a woman of winning personality.

With the extension of their activities outside the home, women demanded the franchise. In 1912, the cry, "Votes for Women!" was heard all over China. Miss Shen Peh Ying, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton of China, stormed the Senate with a corps of suffragettes and almost endangered the life and limb of those Senators who were skeptical toward the political intelligence and ability of women. A school of law and politics for women was established in the same year. However, civil war and political unrest interrupted the steady growth of this movement. Last year the Kuomintang gathered sufficient strength to carry out its program. As a party it is committed to accord equal political rights to women. Madame Sun Yat-Sen and Madame Ho Hsiang Ning are recognized leaders of the Kuomintang. With the ascendancy of this party, women will undoubtedly receive full political privileges,

The opium habit, concubinage and child labor were the three greatest social evils in China. In 1913, the Women's Patriotic Association of Tientsin declared: "Unless concubinage is abolished, our family system and finally our nation will be destroyed." In seven years' time they succeeded in inducing the men to form a similar association in Peking. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Women's Christian Association in China waged relentless war on the opium habit and child labor, and in many localities they have been quite successful. In the absence of legislation they pursued wisely the educative process through their publications, public speaking, and personal work. In 1922 at their national convention they reported that 40 percent of the factories in Soochow, Shanghai and neighborhoods abandoned child labor and provided nurseries for working mothers who received wages during the period of confinement.

The Question Marriage

Of course, marriage is not at all an unimportant question with the modern Chinese women. In the past, marriage was regarded as an event of the family, the welfare of which alone was concerned. Therefore, parents and other interested parties exercised power to make sure that the union would be beneficial, not specially to the individuals who wedded, but also to the future of the whole family. Tradition demanded that the family name be propogated. So in 189 A. D. a law was promulgated subjecting unmarried men and women between the ages of twenty and thirty to a poll tax of five times the ordinary amount. Whether the traditional marriage is superior to the modern marriage does not enter into the discussion here. The fact is that the individualistic lover has her way with modern Chinese women. The go-between went out of existence with the students. Parents no longer dare to direct the marital affairs of their children. In their places there sprang social parties, picnics, and other similar institutions for courtship.

(Continued on page 278)

Post Office Regains Language Autonomy

(BY A CONTRIBUTOR)

LEAST noticed by the general public and perhaps equal in importance to the abolition of unequal treaties and the restoration of Customs autonomy, which have received so much publicity in recent years, is the decision of the Nanking authorities that from April 1, 1929, English is to give place to Chinese as the official language of the Chinese Postal Service.

It may seem queer to the reading world that the Chinese Postal Service, an internal institution pure and simple, should have used English, a foreign tongue, as its official language. To explain this anomaly, it is necessary to trace the history of the development of the Service.

It was toward the close of the 19th century, on March 20, 1896, that Sir Robert Hart, Customs Inspector General, was instructed under an Imperial Edict to institute a postal service along Western lines. He then commissioned a number of his foreign officials and designated a part of the Chinese staff to look after the matter of establishing and running the Service. It continued under the control of the Customs Inspector General until May 28, 1911, when separation was necessitated by its rapid development and grown-up size. It was placed under the Ministry of Communications and nominally headed by a Chinese Director General, who was usually a political nominee and whose position had come to be almost a sinecure. Ever since the beginning, the reins of the administration were in the hands of the Co-Director General, a foreigner or to be exact, a Frenchman. Almost all Commissioners, District Deputy Commissioners and Accountants were foreigners of various nationalities, British and French predominating. Until two years ago, there were only two Commissioners, three Acting Commissioners and twenty-four Deputy Commissioners who are Chinese. The Chinese Commissioners, for what reasons we do not know, were put in charge only of insignificant and out-of-the-way districts such as Kwangsi, Kansu and Kweichow, whereas the Chinese Deputy Commissioners had control of 2nd and 3rd Class Offices.

Foreign Language Was Official

In the domestic and Union field, every document was written in English as authoritative and original, while its Chinese version was simply "translation." Although this state of affairs may have resulted from the phenomenon that all the chief executive heads were foreigners, it was connived at by the ignorant and effeminate Peking governments.

Last year, since the unification of China and the removal of the national capital to Nanking, the Ministry of Communications has thoroughly revised the organization of the Directorate. The Chinese Director General is made the substantial as well as nominal head of the Service and the foreign Co-Director General reduced to his rightful secondary and advisory position. A number of meritorious senior Chinese employes have been promoted to commissionership and Chinese Co-Commissioners are appointed where there are foreign Commissioners. This year, another step toward the full recovery of postal control has been taken by the Ministry's resolution to appoint Mr. Tollefson, a Norwegian, to succeed Mr. Picard-Destelan, who has resigned, as Co-D.G., whereby China declares to the world that she, as an independent state, has the right to appoint as government official any national she thinks fit.

The last and final step was taken in the direction of the full restoration of the postal administration, when it was decided by the Nanking authorities that Chinese not English was to be the official language of the Postal Service. It has been decreed that except correspondence and documents to be exchanged with Union countries which are to be conducted in that language as provided in the Universal Postal Convention, any document in the domestic field is to be invariably in Chinese with English translation when necessary. This rule needs no elaborate explanation and defense in view of the fact that the Postal Service is purely an interal institution.

However, it may not be out of place to set forth the effects this change of the official language is likely to have on the Postal organization.

Foreigners in Awkward Position

First, the dominating position which foreign employes have unjustly enjoyed is no longer tenable. When the official correspondence is conducted in Chinese, foreign commissioners will have no first-hand grasp of the affairs of their districts but have to rely upon translation for inadequate and second-hand information. Thus they are placed in a very awkward position. I could see no reason why any conscientious and self-respecting foreign Commissioner should not quit (which may not be the deliberate intention of the Ministry, but the natural result). In saying this, I do not mean that the Chinese Postal Service will have no use for foreign experts. It needs foreign experience and technical knowledge. But foreigners will be employed on their own merits and in advisory capacity only. There will be no place for the bullying, incapable foreigner.

Secondly, the gulf between the Commissioner and the lower staff, most of whom cannot speak English, will have been destroyed. Formerly, the grievances of the lower employes could not be heard by the Commissioner and his orders could not be understood by the lower employes without the medium of the English-speaking employes acting as interpreters. Misunderstanding was naturally the result. With the change of the official language into Chinese, there will be an intimate contact between the Commissioner and the lower employes, which contact is essential to mutual understanding and cooperation.

Thirdly and lastly, this change of the official language will necessitate a complete overhauling of the postal organization. Previously, men with a superficial knowledge of English might occupy advantageous positions, whereas many a person well educated in Chinese could not rise to the top simply because he could not speak English. This was due to the fact that in entrance and reclassification examinations chief stress was laid on English. With the adoption of Chinese as the official language, men of the compradore type who can only speak "pidgin" English but have no common sense and scholarship will no longer be wanted by the Service.

One will admit that the style of Chinese document-writing and official correspondence is pompous, superfluous and obscure. The English style of writing hitherto used in postal correspondence has been noted for its simplicity, brevity and lucidity. I hope that the authorities will not be hidebound by regarding the traditional style as sacred and inviolable but will set to work to devise a style in which the meaningless and confusing mannerisms of the old Chinese style are eliminated and the good qualities of the English style are preserved.

Shanghai April. 5, 1929.

FROM MU-LAN TO MADAME SUN-YAT-SEN

(*Continued from page 277*)

Today in the same China where women belonged to the home, in the small hours of the morning in cities like Shanghai and Tientsin strains of jazz music worthy of Paul Whiteman filter through the curtains of multi-colored dancing halls. The modern Chinese women are doing the new steps from New York and Paris whence also come some of their evening dresses. Many of them are boyish-bobbed. Some of them indulge in a cigarette or two and even a genuine French high-ball during intermissions.

Modernization of Chinese women goes deeper than personal habits. The young girl student thinks seriously and bravely over a broad range of subjects. From "the size of an ideal family" to "the abolition of the unequal treaties." She discusses and endeavors to solve social, economic, and political problems of her generation. She has won a prominent place in the field of social welfare. It is no longer unusual to see women in stores, banks and government offices. Nay, during the beginning of the civil war (1926-28) and the uprising of Communists in Canton a considerable number of Chinese women agitated, fought and martyred for their convictions,

The Period of Transition

Some people say that with the modernization of women come modern evils and excesses. There is truth in it. The change of Chinese women necessitates certain difficult social re-adjustments. The old home is going out rapidly. Certain social conventions were laid aside and certain new ones are being made. Perhaps during this transitional period there is much to be undesired. But when looked at from the viewpoint of progress the Chinese women are embarked in the right direction. In the first issue (1921) of the Woman's Daily, a newspaper published by women, the editor declared the aims:

"1. All things which will preserve the dignity and virtues of a woman, we will advocate.
"2. All things which are beneficial to womanhood, we will agitate.
"3. All those who are in sympathy with our cause, we will manifest.
"4. All those who oppose our cause, we will fight to the last."

With their dauntless spirit and their cultural background of discipline and reasonableness, there is sound ground in believing that the modern Chinese women will be capable of combining the best that is in Occidental and Chinese womanhood and give to the world a generation of new women who enjoy freedom with self-control and exercise power with a sense of responsibility.

GROWTH

That means STRENGTH and DEPENDABILITY

Through the ups and downs of politics and business, steadily, year after year, the Asia Life Insurance Company issues its comforting report of increasing business and resources.

Insurance in Force Dec. 31st

1922	$3,152,294.00
1924	$9,466,484.00
1926	$13,625,290.00
1928	$17,267,556.00

Eighth Annual Statement, January First, 1929.

ASSETS

Cash :	
On hand,	$ 17,532.43
In banks,	174,315.55
On fixed deposit,	319,000.00
Bonds and stocks (Market Vaule December 31, 1929),	633,686.43
Mortgage loans—1st liens on real estate appraised at $441,063.00	219,818.07
Net premiums due and deferred on policies in force December 31, 1928, upon which the full reserve has been set aside as a liability	180,688.80
Policy loans secured by policy reserves,	155,189.73
Accrued interest receivable,	17,976.28
Public Utility deposits, etc.,	1,314.23
Due from agents,	2,158.03
Furniture and Fixtures less depreciation	25,576.29
Total	$1,747,255.84

LIABILITIES

Reserve on policies in force (American legal standard),	$1,250,229.03
Special reserve,	80,000.00
Reserve for claims reported on which proofs have not been completed,	6,468.00
Reserve for dividends,	2,752.88
Employees saving fund,	6,388.56
Advance premium payments,	14,669.83
Due to agents,	16,101.40
Due to reinsurance companies,	380.25
Interest received in advance,	4,455.30
Miscellaneous liabilities,	3,593.28
Capital stock and surplus to policyholders in addition to $1,339,449 91 reserves shown above,	362,217.31
Total	$1,747,255.84

Asia Life Insurance Company

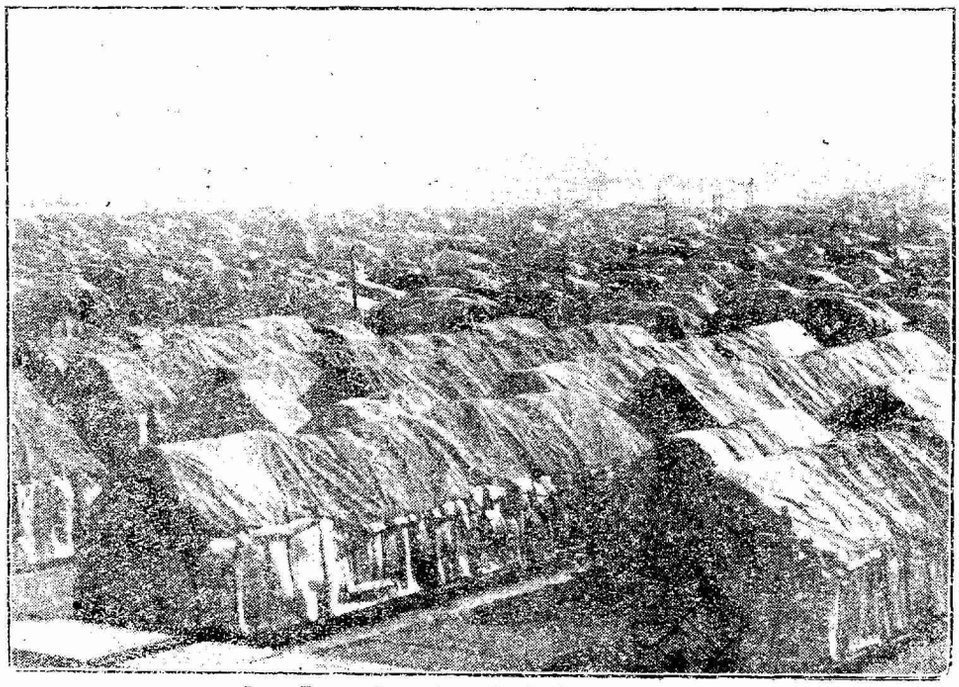
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

48-335

Making Use of the S.M.R. Politically!

BY J. A. J.*

AFTER he had announced his "positive policy" upon assumption of office, Baron General Tanaka, the Japanese Premier, endeavored to involve the United States in Sino-Japanese complications by encouraging American investors to lend money to the South Manchuria Railway. Had the original loan of $40,000,000 gone through, the Japanese Government would have caused the S.M.R. to raise another loan and yet another until American investments in Manchuria had run into a hundred million dollars or so. Then, under the pretext of "protecting" American investors, "owing to the moral obligation of the Japanese Government to them," Baron Tanaka would annex Manchuria for good. The way the Japanese Government has made use of the South Manchuria Railway for its own ends is precisely the same as the manner in which the Shanghai die-hards have made use of the Municipal Council for their own ends. For example, the Shanghai die-hards pretend that the Settlement is "international" whereas in reality it is almost solely controlled by the British. Likewise, the Japanese Government is fond of pretending that the South Manchuria Railway is a private corporation when in reality it is under the control of the Japanese Government which not only appoints its directors but arranges its financial requirements. Originally, the S. M. R. was started on the basis of 49 per cent private shares and 51 per cent Government shares but at the present time a much larger proportion is controlled by the latter.



Soya Beans Stored on the Dairen Wharf

Failure of Colonization Project

When Japan took over the Leased Territory at the end of the Russo-Japanese War from the Russians, the Japanese Government hoped it could succeed in colonizing Manchuria with at least 200,000 Japanese annually for the next ten years. However, this "colonization policy" failed to work out, for to-day, 24 years after the transfer of the Leased Territory from the Russians to the Japanese, hardly 200,000 Japanese are in Manchuria even including the Japanese garrison there! In order to make the colonization appear in a different light, the Japanese Government entrusted the Oriental Development Company with the task of gathering colonists for Manchuria. It is this same concern that the Japanese Government caused to fish for an American loan after the failure of the S.M.R. to secure money from America with which to embroil the United States in Sino-Japanese difficulties! Since the annexation of Korea by Japan some 20 years ago, over two millions of Koreans have spread themselves all over Manchuria. The beauty of the matter is that while these Koreans left their homeland to escape from Japanese oppression, the Japanese Government from time to time endeavors to strengthen the Japanese position in Manchuria by pretending to "protect" these Koreans from Chinese "persecution." In other words, not having that large army of Japanese colonists in Manchuria to "protect", the Japanese Government does not hesitate to use the Koreans in Manchuria as a lever with which to browbeat the Chinese!

Because of the failure of its "colonization policy," the Japanese Government has more and more directed its attention to the question of making political use of the South Manchuria Railway. In 1915 when Tokyo presented the Twenty One Demands to China, it had already formulated this plan.

Construction of railways in Manchuria by the Chinese was protested against as though the Chinese were not entitled to do what they pleased in their own country but the Chinese authorities in Manchuria headed by that redoubtable railway pioneer, General Wu of Hei-lung-kiang, who was one of those killed in "the certain grave affair", refused to be balked and went ahead with their railway-building program. It is fortunate for the Chinese that they had a sufficient degree of foresight to take advantage of the oft-repeated assurances

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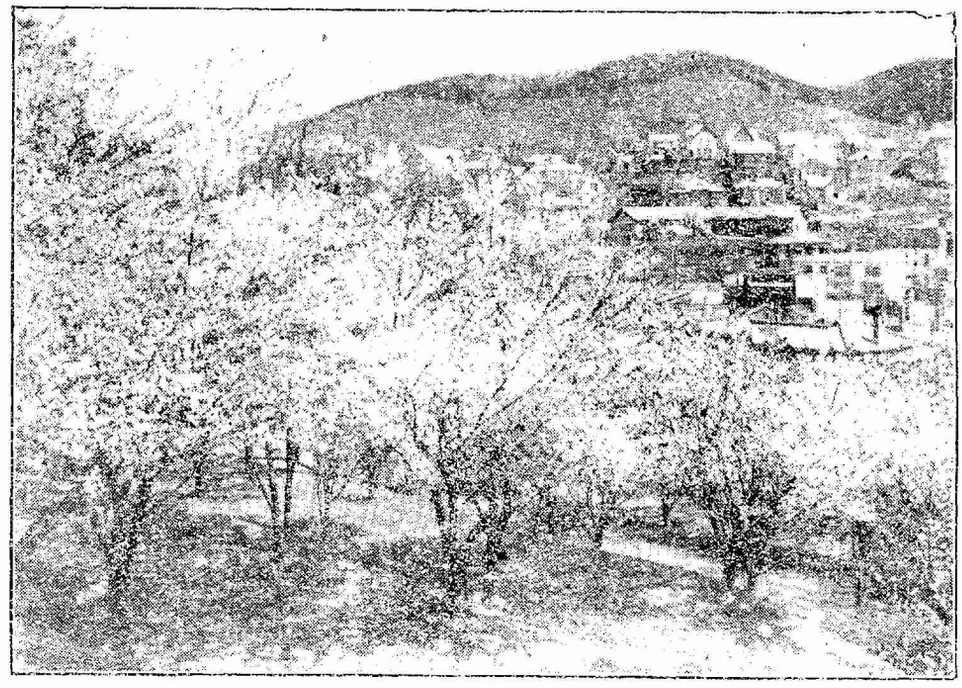

Cherry Blossoms at Hoshigaura (Star Beach)

*This article was written a short time before the writer's death.

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NO GLARE

Emancipation of Chinese Women

BY EDWARD Y. K KWONG

Six or seven years ago, it would have sounded like heresy to propose to install women in government employment in China. It is true that in exceptional cases, some brilliant women in the past did occasionally hold enviable positions in the government. The most recent example before the change came in was found in the person of Empress Dowager who succeeded in wielding the ruling power of the late Tsing Empire into her hands. Inasmuch as not all the women were as favorably situated as the Empress, it hardly needs saying that such a case was but one of the few exceptions. It is not until quite recently that the rights of women are respected and that practically every ministry and every government organization of importance are open to qualified feminists. The same thing is true in the educational field. Several years ago, an ambitious young girl would find that her chance of education was far more limited than her brother's. But at the present time practically every high institution of learning is enrolling girl students. In business and in many social functions, women are also having their share of active participation. The day of emancipation for the Chinese women has come!

These changes in the status of women are as violent as they are sudden. The old fashioned ideas toward women in this country was aptly described in Paradise Lost. The spite for women seemed to be traditional. Even the sagacious Confucius could not speak of them without disdain. It is true that they had a great deal of power inside the household; but they had no independence and they could not live outside of the parental roof or that of their husbands' and relatives.' The segregation between men and women was also religiously kept. A woman was not supposed to see any man unless he was a near relative. Her sphere of activity was the home. If she is happily married, all was well but if she was not, she had no redress. She could not get a divorce and marry again. Such actions were looked askance both by law and society. Such were the unhappy conditions prevailing before the change set in. If under all these unfavorable circumstances, women suddenly find themselves regarded as equals to men; that they can enjoy many of the privileges once denied them and that hereafter they will no longer be confined at home and languish but that they may come out and enjoy life; such changes can not be brought about but by some supernatural power. What is more surprising is that the whole status of women was changed with very little agitation on the part of women nor was it the result of any outbreak of violence as were the characteristics of the feminist movements in the European countries. Finally it is only fair to add that the women seem to have prepared for the changes, for they fill their newly gained positions with seeming competence. Recently we witnessed that Madame Chiang Kai-shek was appointed to an enviable position in the Legislative Yuan and that for a while, Miss Soume Tcheng was considered as the most likely candidate as the Minister to France. China is one of the last countries to take to the idea of woman emancipation; but it will not be surprising that some day some of the senior countries may find themselves surpassed even in this way of liberalism.

Has Significant Meaning

To people with a certain degree of open-mindedness, a movement characterizing the beginning of setting free of about two hundred million women can not but be welcome news. But aside from liberalism, looking from a broader outlook of national economy, the emancipation of women has a significant meaning. The Chinese population is usually considered to be four hundred million. If, out of the total, one half is subtracted as being too old and too young to work, then the other half composed of two hundred million people will be men and women in an economically productive age. In old days only the male portion of the remaining half was utilized; while the women were kept at home, oftentimes without any employment. It is true that when the hand looms were the main sources of supplying clothing, women in this country did weave and clothe the family. But such a practice was abandoned as soon as the hand looms were superseded by machinery. Thereafter, women were kept just for the purpose of propagation. Now we realize the fallacy of such a conception and women are no longer confined at home but are called out to help the men in their task of building up the devastated country. So the emancipation of women is not an aim and end in itself but it has a further and more significant meaning—the liberating of one half of the able bodied reserve force in the country!

The realization of this new task and responsibility will probably make many a feminist in this country less happy. But this is what it should be—added responsibility is the only suitable accompaniment for added privileges. Then, the movement of emancipation is only at the beginning. The status of women is not so improved as to leave nothing to be desired. As has been noted before, the movement was due to very little effort or agitation on the part of the feminists. Much of it came about as the voluntary concession of men. Unless the feminists move along to consolidate their position the status of women will probably remain what it is for a long time to come. Furthermore, there is even danger that some reactionary movement might come in and the ground that has so far been gained may be lost again.

Only a Few Appreciate New Freedom

The criteria for the success for any reform movement are two in number—first, whether the principle behind the movement is universally acceptable; and second, whether such a principle is universally accepted. Applying these two tests to the movement for the emancipation of women in China, we shall find that the principle behind the movement is easily acceptable by all, because even the most conservative element in the country will admit, with very little explanation, the fairness of the proposition of the equality of women with men. Unfortunately, the movement can not pass the second test as successfully as it does with the first. Taking the country as a whole, only a few of the intelligent and educated women are enjoying the new freedom and equality with men; while the majority of women are leading a life no better than it was a thousand years ago. Here lies the most formidable task in the course of the women's movement in that the mass of the people, both men and women, must be educated before any degree of success is possible. Hence the development so far must not be taken as final but can only be regarded as the beginning or even as spasmodic symptoms. The force of the women's movement in this country should not be spent after the liberating of a few thousand or even tens of thousands; but should be mustered towards elevating the plane of 200,000,000 women!

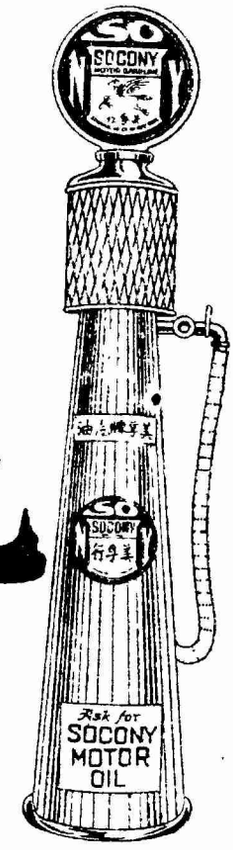
People who are interested in the cause of women's emancipation in this country will witness two important defects in the movement—the absence of leadership and the lack of organization. In England, for instance, the success of the suffragettes was due to long years of agitation by people like Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill and the leadership of such dauntless characters as Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Pankhurst who led the fighting members of the Women's Social and Political Union into fierce battles with the then existing governments. But in spite of brilliant leadership and years of agitation both of which were backed up by a strong organization of the Women's Social and Political Union, woman suffrage in England was not won until very recent years—during the Great War. Similarly the success of the woman suffrage movement in the United States was due to good leadership in persons like Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The National Woman Suffrage Association was formed in 1861 and after more than half a century of struggle and agitation, the Nineteenth Amendment allowing woman suffrage was adopted in 1919. Recently there are found in different parts of this country societies by the name of National Women's Alliance (全國婦女協會). It is understood that the Alliance in question will tend to promote the welfare of women. But unfortunately the voice of the Alliance is drowned in the waves of prpaganda that are surging through the country. If the success of the other countries can serve as an objective lesson for our country, then, in our women's movement, we need leaders who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause of fighting for freedom and liberty of their sex. Above all, we need a strong organization with high ideals and a well defined program to guide the feminists in their struggle for progress.

Women Need Economic Independence

Besides, feminists in this country must realize that the mere talking of equality does not go far. A woman who has to rely entirely on the support of her husband and who has no means of earning a living otherwise is a woman not very likely to get as good a treatment from her male relatives as one who is capable of being independent herself. In spite of the fact that many schools are now open to women, there is unfortunately an innate shortcoming in our school system and that is, that nearly all our schools are cultural in character. Trades schools are few and the majority of them are only for men. The result is that many of the trades which have been in the hands of men will continue to be so, until such a time when women have been duly equipped to participate in them. Theoretically and speaking from the point of national policy, there should not be any discrimination between men and women in employment and profession. But as men and women are different in their temperament and in physical make-up, it is only natural that there are some work that will appeal to women more than men just as men would prefer one trade to another. So, one of the important things for the women in

(*Continued on page 284*)

美孚牌汽油



強猛有力之汽油

美孚行

48-339

MAKING USE OF THE S.M.R. POLITICALLY!

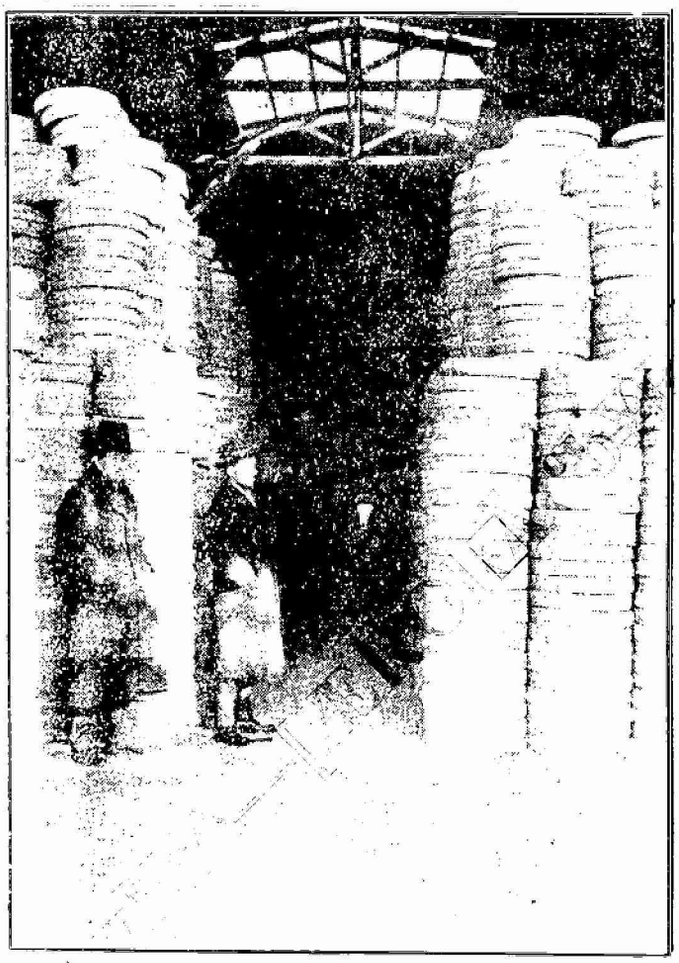
(*Continued on page 280*)

of Baron Shidehara that Japan's policy in China was one of "non-interference." Hence, the Japanese Government, so long as the old cabinet was in power, could not resort to any use of force for the "protection" of the South Manchuria Railway and when the Tanaka Government started to function, most of the railways under the Chinese program had either been completed or actually started upon.

The Attempt to Embroil America

In order to find a pretext to radically alter the situation in Manchuria, Baron Tanaka encouraged the S.M.R. directors to raise a loan in the United States. As already said, had this loan gone through, the S.M.R. would have been instructed to raise another and yet another. It must not be forgotten that there are many important enterprises under the S.M.R. management and it would have been comparatively easy to raise an American loan for each after the first loan had gone through. And when American investments in Manchuria under Japanese *aegis* had reached a hundred million dollars or so, Baron Tanaka would have found some fine pretext to annex Manchuria for the "protection" of such American investments.

Fortunately for the peace of the Far East, those who saw clearly through the Tanaka game gave widespread publicity to it with the result that the State Department at Washington commenced to throw a hint here and a suggestion there. Under



Manchurian Bean Cakes

such circumstances, the proposed loan fell flat. Smarting under this unpleasant defeat, Tokyo caused its propagandists to let loose their paid fury!

Let us give a striking example of the subtleness of the Japanese mind. Had the Japanese Government really wanted money from abroad for the financing of the South Manchuria Railway and its various enterprises, it could have raised a loan in its own name and then deviated the money to the S.M.R. It would not have been difficult for Tokyo to secure money officially because the reputation of the Japanese Government in the financial markets of the world as a repayer of borrowed money has always been excellent. The financial position of Japan ever since the great earthquake disaster of 1925 has been quite adverse and it is but natural for it to borrow money from abroad to tide over the crucial period. (It should be stated in passing that the present national debt of Japan is about Y.6,000,000,000!)

But all this is not what Baron Tanaka wanted. It is clear that after borrowing money in its own name, the Japanese Government could not send an army to Manchuria to "protect" American investments, because the Americans would have retorted: "We loaned the money to *you* and *not* to the South Manchuria Railway!"

Canton, March 21, 1929.

EMANCIPATIOO OF CHINESE WOMEN

(*Continued from page 282*)

this country is to found industrial schools like the Frauenarbeitschulen in Germany where women can learn trades that are most adaptable to them, such as cooking, sewing, dressing making, correspondence, commercial mathematics, etc., etc. It is only by being capable of being independent that women can talk of equality without hesitation.

Having discussed the importance of good leadership and the necessity of organization, we shall next turn our attention to the program of the feminist movement. Whatever may be the program, the first and most important place should be given to the correction of the existing social evils. During civil war in the last few years, social conditions became as chaotic as the political and financial conditions. Now that we have come into what is called "The Tutelage Stage" of the revolution, people are beginning to turn their attention towards constructive measures along political and financial lines; but as yet people manifest but little interest in the correction of social disorders. Political freedom and equality, as a rule, enhance the position of but a few women. Even in such countries as England and the United States where the treatment of women can not be excelled, very few women have ever come to exalted positions in politics. "Ma Ferguson" and Lady Astor are only two of the very few exceptions. This only means that few women will take advantage of the political privileges accorded to them. At the same time social inequality affects the welfare of practically every woman. As has been mentioned before, while there is seeming equality for our women in the government and in many other fields, the majority of women are leading a life not much better than it was a thousand years ago. Therefore the improvement of the existing social order and treatment should be placed before anything else in the program of the feminist movement in this country. The evils that have been tolerated thousands of years before women came into power should be eradicated once for all. Such evils as concubinage, girl slavery, opium smoking, gambling, and so on have direct bearing on the happiness of many women in the country. The existence of the first two evils mentioned above constitutes not only a direct insult to women in general but also a severe indictment of the backwardness of the whole nation. Therefore, an active campaign should be conducted by the feminists for the removal of these evils.

In conclusion, it may be well for me to sum up the different points that I have presented in this article so far. It will be remembered, as I stated above, that a new era has dawned on the Chinese women; that many of them are actively engaged in what was once believed to be only men's business; but that unfortunately these activities are enjoyed by comparatively few, while the status of the majority of women is no better than it was a thousand years ago; that to remedy such a situation, the feminists need to have good leadership and organization and preparation for the work that is most suitable for women; and finally that the attention of the Chinese feminist movement should be directed to the abolition of many existing social evils. With this summary, I bid the feminist movement in this country godspeed!

Shanghai Tiffin Club Meets on Board Dollar Liner in New York Harbor

The Shanghai Tiffin Club is an informal organization in New York whose purpose is to bring together individuals who have previously lived in China where as a group they are able to keep in contact with events in China and the trend of events generally in this part of the world. The Club held its annual dinner on board the Dollar liner *President Wilson* in New York harbor February 26. Advices received in Shanghai from persons who were in attendance state that it was the most successful meeting the Club has had and everybody was delighted to take part in a dinner which was as nearly as possible up to Shanghai standards as it was possible to produce in New York. It is an established understanding in the Club that every one attending its meetings is worth knowing. All guests are informed that if, at the table at which they are sitting, there are any whom they are not acquainted with, they are expected to introduce themselves and to try to make the occasion as jolly as possible.

See China's Holy Land!

Via

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW (TSINPU) RAILWAY

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You will pass through the most ancient portions of the Chinese Empire, including the district which has been called "The Holy Land of China", that part of western Shantung in which Confucius was born, taught and died, leaving a spirit which profoundly has influenced Asiatic culture for longer than Christ has been diefied in the West. Here also is the region in which Mencius, the great interpreter of the Sage, carried on his work. And you will see Tai Shan, the most famous sacred mountain in China, upon whose summit civilized men have worshipped for more than four thousand years.

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Head Office, Pukow

This advertisement issued by the Chinese Government Railway Administration.

No. 1

48-341

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Dr. C. T. Wang Makes Statement on Chinese Foreign Relations

In a recent interview (as recorded by the *Kuo Wen* News agency) Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a brief account of his foreign policy:

1.—*Sino-Japanese*:—Since the Tsinan incident, the principal problem of all Sino-Japanese issues, has been definitely settled, there is not much difficulty to bring a satisfactory end to the Nanking incident, the Hankow incident and other questions.

2.—*Sino-Foreign commercial treaties*:—Besides the Sino-French Commercial Treaty, the Sino-Japanese pact is under consideration. Following these, China will enter negotiation with Mexico, Hungary, Norway, Cuba, Turkey, Persia, and Lithuania, etc.

3.—*Concessions and Foreign Settlements*:—The rendition of the Belgian concession in Tientsin will soon be effected, following which China will enter into negotiations with the countries concerned for the rendition of Wethai-wai and the bay of Kangwan, Kuangchowan, etc.

4.—*Consular Jurisdiction*:—This is one of the greatest aggressions against our sovereignty on the part of the foreign Powers; the Ministry is doing its utmost for its abrogation.

5.—*National Boundary lines*:—Owing to the fact that some sections of the national line have not been well drawn, China has lost considerable extent of land, the Minister plans to have that made clear once for all with the Powers concerned.

6.—*Promotion of Official Representation Abroad*:—The Minister has recommended to raise the status of Ministries in Great Britain, the U. S. A., Italy, France, Germany and Japan to Embassies.

7.—*Chinese Representation in the League of Nations*:—It appears most unfair to the Minister that since the Chinese population occupies one quarter of human kind in the World why should she not be entitled to membership in the Standing Committee of the League? So long as the Chinese make a united effort the Minister will exert his best for a final victory in China's contention for justice.

8.—*Overseas Chinese*:—The Minister promises that in future in all international treaties the livelihood of fellow-countryment abroad shall receive first consideration.

Chinese Health Bureau Copes With Meningitis Epidemic

The Department of Public Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, of which Dr. Houki Hu, is the director, reports that up to April 6 108 cases of spinal meningitis had been reported by hosipitals under its jurisdiction, and of the 48 of these which had given their addresses 37 lived in Chinese territory and 11 in the International and French Concessions. The Department of Health announces that the epidemic has been followed since it was first reported in Nan Hui district. Physicans are reporting cases so that the Bureau can render whatever help possible. The Bureau has been distributing preventive information through personal consultations, newspapers and circulars; besides, it is putting up big posters in public places. Emphasis is laid on the wearing of masks and the care to be taken by those in contact with the clinical cases. The contacts are instructed regarding prevention. Concurrent disinfection, especially of the nasal and oral discharges is advised. Advice is also given to the sick to go to the hospitals. The Chinese Isolation Hospital in Chapei, has about sixty beds to one hundred and twenty beds available for the isolation and treatment of the cases. Efforts are made to secure a sufficient amount of anti-meningicoccus serum for the treetment and the Bureau of Health is officially informed that the Central Epidemic Prevention Bureau has enough serum for the treatment of 1,000 cases.

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Chinese Ask For More Seats on Municipal Council

In connection with the demand for an increase of Chinese members on the Shanghai Municipal Council, Wunsz King, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have written an official letter to the Senior Consul of the Shanghai Consular Body. The Commissioner's letter, which is in Chinese, reads in part as follows:

"It was in April last when the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement elected three Chinese Councillors and six Chinese Committeemen to participate in the administration of the International Settlement. It was also agreed upon by the Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council that the admission of three Chinese Councillors was to be only a temporary arrangement and that the number of Chinese Councillors was to be increased in the ordinary course of time.

"However, the Chinese ratepayers have, from the very beginning, maintained that the number of Chinese Councillors should be in proportion to the total amount of municipal taxes paid by Chinese and that the number of Chinese Councillors should be increased to six.

"In autumn of 1927, when the Shanghai Municipal Council imposed an extra 2 percent municipal tax, the Chinese ratepayers agreed to pay the increased rate under protest, with a view to securing more seats for Chinese on the Council, and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association made this point clear to the Council in March or April, last year.

"The three Chinese Councillors have served on the Council for about a year and during this period, they have fully shown their spirit of co-operation. I am therefore of the opinion that, in accordance with the usual course of affairs, there is possibility and necessity to effect an increase of Chinese members on the Council.

"In order to avoid difficulties, however, the Chinese ratepayers are now demanding the election of only two more Chinese Councillors instead of three, thus making the total number five. I make this suggestion and request you to discuss the matter with the Shanghai Municipal Council in order that a resolution to increase the number of Chinese Councillors to five may be submitted to the forthcoming Annual Ratepayers Meeting for approval, so as to show true co-operation between foreigners and Chinese."

Yunnan Commissioners Protest Against British Invasion from Burma

The Chinese newspaper *Sin Wan Pao* in Shanghai in its issue of April 10 published a telegram from Nanking stating that a territory known as "Kiangsinpao," lying on the border between China and Burma was invaded by the British in 1926, and now, the people of that district, being Chinese and not willing to have the territory alienated, have sent three representatives to Nanking and they have petitioned Dr. C. T. Wang to lodge a petition with the British to stop the invasion, and in case the British do not comply the Chinese should resort to force to settle the matter. The petitioners also ask that traitorous Chinese who join with the British should be punished. In a manifesto the commissioners, who are residents of Yunnan, state that the British first invaded Pei Ma, and now have invaded further territory. They claim that these territories belong to China, as can be proved by historical records.

Phi Beta Kappa Association Holds Quarterly Meeting

The Phi Beta Kappa Association of East China held its first quarterly meeting on Monday evening, April 8, at the Chinese Bankers Association as the guests of Dr. H. C. Mei, the president of the association. Thirty guests were in attendance, including the wives of some members. The address of the evening was given by Dr. George Crafton Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard University.

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Head Office

YANG-YU HUTUNG

PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 5

General Chiang's Gesture and the Political Situation

When the National Government ordered the "punitive" expedition against the Kwangsi faction in control of the Wu-Han cities, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the State Council and commander of the Government troops asked Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to cooperate by sending troops down the Peiping-Hankow Railway and appointed one of Marshal Feng's commanders, Gen. Han Fu-chu was one of the leaders of the expedition against the Wu-Han faction. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, although he had resigned his position as Minister of War in the Nanking Cabinet on account of ill-health, immediately announced his intentions of supporting the Central Government and ordered his troops to cooperate in the suppression of the Kwangsi clique. At the same time there was a denial from Feng's camp that he had any intention of supporting the Kwangsi faction or re-establishing the capital at Peiping, both of which reports had been sent out of Peiping.

A Cause of Kwangsi's Downfall

Marshal Feng's action in announcing his cooperation with the Central Government and in immediately mobilizing his troops and sending them down the Peiping-Hankow Railway had much to do in causing the collapse of the Wu-Han resistence and the evacuation of that city by the Kwangsi forces without a fight. The other major reason for the collapse of the Kwangsi faction was the refusal of the Cantonese generals in Kwangtung province to cooperate with the Kwangsi commanders in the sending of an expedition to the Yangtsze Valley to assist in the defense of the Wu-Han cities against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The refusal of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu and his associates at Canton to cooperate and the definite preparations of Marshal Feng Yu-shaing to send troops down the Peiping-Hankow Railway for the purpose of assisting in the capture of Hankow, took the heart out of the Kwangsi resistence. In view of this situation there doesn't seem to be much substantial basis for the recent reports from Hankow and elsewhere that friction has developed between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang "because Marshal Feng sent troops into Hupeh Province after Hankow had been captured." What happened, of course, was that Hankow collapsed much more quickly than was expected and since Feng's troops had been mobilized and started down the Peiping-Hankow Railway, the advance could not be stopped immediately. This apparently was responsible for the excited reports from Hankow that Marshal Feng was advancing on Hankow for the apparent purpose of taking the recently-captured city away from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A *Reuter* report from Hankow on April 9 definitely dispelled the uneasiness by stating that Chang Wan-king, the representative of Marshal Feng in Hankow, had definitely stated that since Hankow had fallen, that Feng's troops would not advance further into Hupeh Province and would be withdrawn back into Honan in accordance with the Government's orders.

Gen. Chiang's Gesture

On Wednesday, April 9, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a circular telegram announcing his intentions "to tender his resignation as President of the State Council in order that he might go abroad for the purpose of study and rest." A resume of Gen. Chiang's telegram which was issued by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on April 10 quoted the President as holding himself responsible for negligence and failure in taking preventive measures that might have prevented the recent tronble. "Therefore," said Gen. Chiang, "there is no glory in our victory over the Wu-Han rebels." Continuing he stated that the hostilities in Hunan which precipitated the recent trouble "were due to a weak government which did not have sufficient power to enforce discipline throughout the country, otherwise there would have been unity of administration and no possibility for traitors to manipulate military forces in defiance of the Central Government. The only way to achieve real national unity is to consolidate the Central Government... the security of the Central Government must rely on the support of the people which must be the decisive factor in national unity... It has been feared that should the Central Government become too powerful it would become a dicatorship, but this fear is unfounded because the National Government is a committee form of government functioning under the supervision of the Kuomintang which makes it impossible for any one individual in the Government to rule arbitrarily and against the wishes of the people...To our comrades in the Kuomintang, I would say that our policy is a Party Government for the nation and we must have a sound and strong Party before we can have an enlightened governmental administration... We must observe discipline and obey the decisions of the majority and be guided by the teachings of our late leader and understand the real meaning of the Three People's Principles... only thus can we hope to have a strong Party and enlightened governmental administration." In conclusion Gen. Chiang expressed himself as unequal to the task and due to his neglect to take effective precautionary measures the recent trouble had developed, in consequence of which "as soon as the general situation has become stabilized, I shall return to the Capital and tender my resignation to the Government."

Typical Political Gesture

While Gen. Chiang's declaration at first created considerable anxiety, the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai immediately labeled Gen. Chiang's statement as a political gesture, common to Chinese politics, the purpose being to allay fears and propaganda which has been prevalent that he was trying to create a dictatorship. By some it was thought to have been inspired by the allegations of a threatened clash with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang but in view of the improbability of trouble, at least for the immediate present, with Marshal Feng, the other theory is more likely—that it was issued for the purpose of discrediting rumors that he intended to become a dictator as a result of the strengthening of his position following the elimination of his chief opposition in the Kuomintang.

Reorganization of Wu-Han Administration

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Hankow on Saturday, April 6 where he was welcomed by acrowd of 50,000 people. He immediately proceeded to establish the control of the Central Government by appointing new officials for the posts vacated by the members of the Kwangsi faction in previous control of the city. Among the temporary military appointments were Chen Ju-wei to the command of the newly organized Sixth Division; Li Ming-sui, commander of the 15th Division; Li Shih-chao, commander of the 16th Division; Shih Yoh-ning, commander of the 17th Division; Lo Lin, commander of the 4th Independent Brigade; Ni Chung-so, commander of the 5th Independent Brigade; Men Ping-yoh, commander of the 6th Independent Brigade; Liu Ho-ting, commander of the 7th Independent Brigade; and Hu Loh-ting, commander of the 8th Independent Brigade.

Other officials who received appointments included Ho Kuo-kwang as Acting Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and Fong Tze-chow and Yao Hung-chun as Acting Commissioners of Civil Affairs and Finance respectively. Gen. Lu Tih-ping, formerly Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, who was ousted by the Kwangsi faction, has been appointed Garrison Commander of the Wu-Han Municipality and Liu Wen-tao has been appointed Mayor of the Wu-Han cities. Li Fong was appointed Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and concurrently superintendent of customs.

T. V. Soong to Reorganize Finances

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, accompanied by a staff of assistants went to Hankow on April 9 for the purpose of assuming charge of financial affairs in the Wu-Han area and taking advantage of the opportunity to extend the Central Government's financial administration into that area, an action heretofore impossible owing to the opposition of the Wu-Han Branch Political Council which was dominated by the Kwangsi faction. A report regarding Mr. Soong's intentions which was circulated by the *Ta Chung* news agency stated that Mr. Soong "intended to systematize the control of finance and also to reorganize the fiscal system so as to place the two provinces of Hunan and Hupeh on a sound basis." It was stated that he intended to abolish certain miscellanious levies in Hupeh and work out a clear demarcation of Central and provincial revenues."

The following appointments in the Wu-Han area were announced by Mr. Soong: Shih Teh-ping, Superintendent of Customs for the Wu-Han area; Li Fong-yao, Director of the Hupeh office of the Salt Gabelle; Lu Cheng-yung, Director of the Hupeh Cigarette and Wine Tax Bureau; and Hsia Fen-cheng, Director of the Hupeh Consolidated Tobacco Tax Bureau with Tong Sung-fu as Assistant Director.

The Canton Situation

Telegrams from *The Review's* correspondent at Canton, Mr. Hin Wong, indicate that while the ousted Kwangsi military leaders, Li Tsung-jen, Bei Chung-chi and Hwang Shao-hsiung, were at first determined to lead an expedition against Gen. Chiang into Hunan and Kiangsi, that public opinion in both Kwangtung and Kwangsi province were opposed to the venture. It was also stated that the Cantonese military commanders were opposed to the carrying out of instructions which Gen. Chiang had sent to the Cantonese leaders to launch an attack on Kwangsi. The Canton section of the Navy as well as the Canton city Kuomintang, both declared their loyalty to the Central Government, but at the same time declared their intention of defending their home jurisdictions against outside attack. A telegram on April 5 stated that Gen. Li Tsung-jen, after a conference with Gen. Bei Tsung-chi at Wuchow had departed for Hunan, apparently for the purpose of meeting the retreating Kwangsi

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troops from Hankow which were marching through western Hunan by way of Shasi in order to avoid a clash with Gen. Ho Chien who had declared his allegience to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and had been appointed head of the Hunan provincial government. On April 9 there was a large mass-meeting in Canton which passed resolutions upholding Kwangtung's neutrality and declaring that the Cantonese were not interested in internal struggles within the Kuomintang. A further telegram on the same day stated that both the Kwangtung and Kwangsi military leaders had united in an appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to release Gen. Li Chi-sum from his imprisonment in Nanking and pledging themselves to refrain from further warfare in case Gen. Li was released. This telegram also stated that considerable anxiety prevailed in Canton owing to the threatened invasion of Kwangtung province by the so-called "red" troops under Gen. Mau Lei-nan and that Gen. Hsu Ching-tong, commander of the troops at Swatow was also threatening action. A telegram from Canton on April 10 stated that the Cantonese General Chen Ming-shu and the Kwangsi commander Hwang Shao-hsiung had exchanged telegrams pledging themselves to keep the peace if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would order Gen. Mao Pei-nan not to invade the Liang-Kwang provinces.

Indian Government Forbids Erich Von Salzmann Permission to Enter Burma

A *United Press* message from Yunnanfu dated March 10 stated that strict orders have been given by the Government of India that Captain Erich Von Salzmann, the widely-known German correspondent is to be forbidden entry to Burma *en route* to Rangoon. This unusual order was conveyed to Von Salzmann, according to the latter, by the British Consul at Yunnanfu. Von Salzmann and his secretary have been making an arduous trip up the Yangtze from Shanghai and across country.

Sir Miles Lampson in Peking had sent out telegraphic introductions on behalf of Von Salzmann to the various British Consuls, Von Salzmann says. His only recourse was to seek from the French the privilege of obtaining a transit visa through Indo-China to Siam, where he expected to go to Bangkok and thence around to Rangoon and have the missing luggage sent by sea.

He arrived at Yunnanfu after an extraordinary journey of 26 days—24 marching and two resting—from Suifu on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, crossing northern Yunnan.

Chinese Ratepayers Association Elects Councillors

At a meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association held in Shanghai April 10 the following were elected Councillors to the Shanghai Municipal Council: Yu Ya-chang, Yuan Li-teng, of the Ningpo Shaoshin S. N. Co., and Hsu Hsin-lu, of the National Commercial Bank.

Chinese Committeemen: Chien Lung-chang, Lin Kong-heu, Li Fu-sun, Chien Yung-ching, Chen Ting-jui and Pei Sung-soon.

The Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association is composed of 27 members.

Nanking Publicity Department Asks That Foreign Journalists Should be Warned

The Nanking correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* states that the Central Party Publicity Department has requested the Waichiaopu (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) at Nanking to issue a warning to the foreign press in China against disseminating false reports concerning Chinese affairs, as well as the publication of irresponsible correspondence and unfair comments, otherwise serious steps will be taken to prohibit publication of the journals concerned.

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A Glimpse Behind the White House Curtain

(*New Republic, N. Y., Feb. 27*)

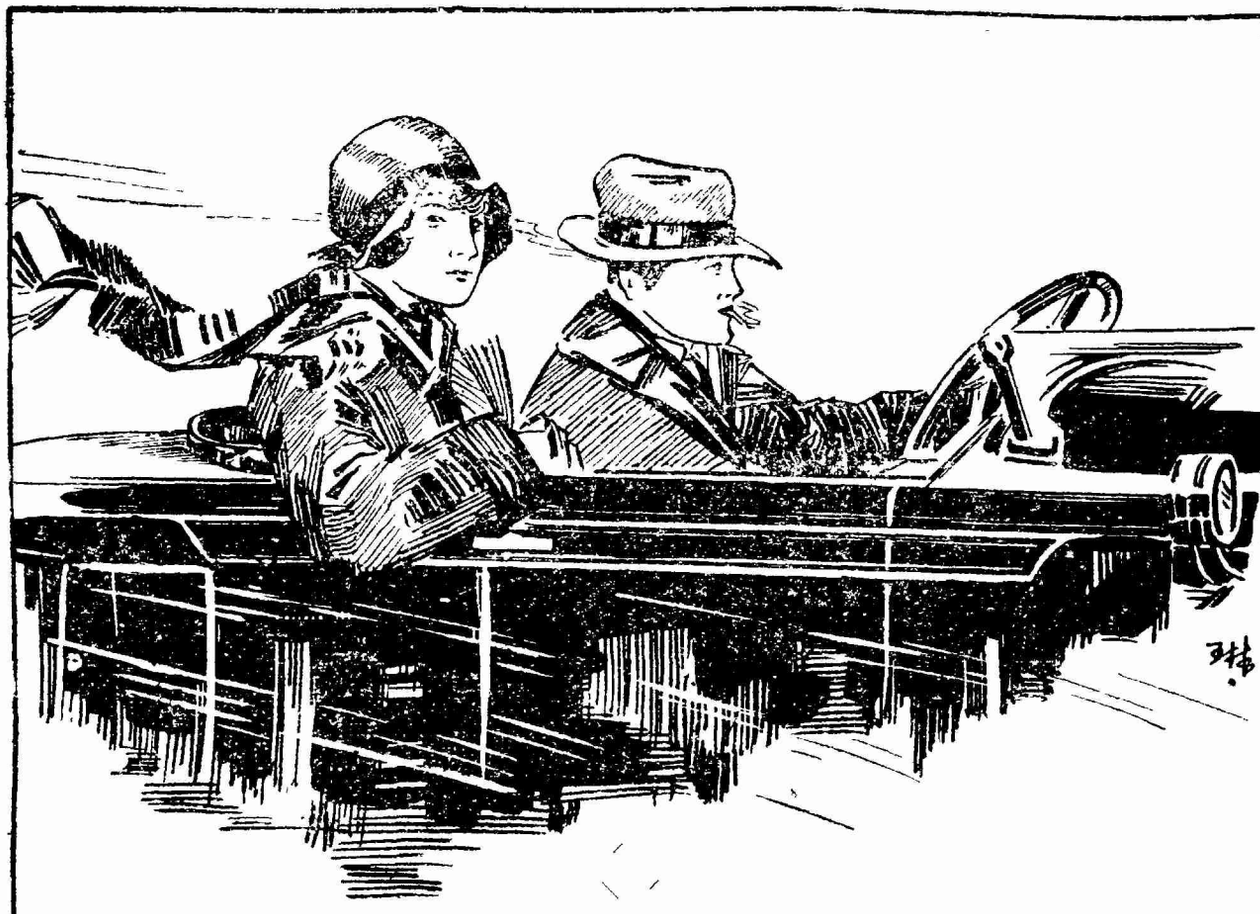
By the time this issue is out, the new Cabinet will probably have been revealed and the Coolidge regime will have only a few days left of life, which, I may say in passing is perfectly all right with me. The prospect is far from a blighting one. The change, I think, will be for the better. Things will at any rate be different, and one of the differences most pleasant to contemplate is in the character of the men who will be, to use the favorite phrase of the more dignified of our "corps of correspondents" in their deeper pieces, "close to the President." It has not, I think, been generally understood how potent a force in the Coolidge administration the House of Morgan has been and perhaps it is just as well—though I acquit any of the partners of this great banking concern of any ulterior motives or sinister intent in their White House intimacies of the last six years.

They are patriotic, well meaning men in whom the trading instinct is highly developed, and several of them are extremely intelligent and agreeable, though that does not accurately describe them all. Perhaps they are right, too, in their fundamental conviction that the best way to promote the welfare of the whole people is to foster first and most the interests of the great financial institutions in New York City, though there are some arguments not wholly without merit on the other side. In any event, they have had for the past six years—these Morgan partners—an administration at Washington completely in accord with their basic beliefs, and a President who must have seemed to them ideal. No wonder one or two of them went wholly off balance last spring in the effort to overcome the Coolidge fears of the third-term issue, and tried to push him into the field again as a candidate. One of them actually went out to Kansas City from the White House with the word that Mr. Coolidge would run if nominated. He freely told those with whom he talked that he had just left the President and knew this was true, and was so bitterly disappointed when the Hoover nomination was made, against his confident forecast and vigorous opposition, that he did not stop half-way but flopped clear over into the Smith camp. Not openly, of course, but as effectively as he knew how, just the same.

But that is all past history. The point I started out to make is that, under Mr. Coolidge, not one but several of the Morgan partners have had the run of the White House. They have come and gone frequently, without publicity. They have been asked for advice and have been most influential factors in the administration. Not a great deal has been done without consultation with them. They have been singularly "close in." As I have said, there has been nothing wrong about this. No dark or dastardly schemes have been put over, nothing despicable done. Even so, and unreasonable as it may be, just as one individual citizen, I would rather not have these Morgan boys quite so much at home around the White House, or so extraordinarily and exclusively chummy with the President of the United States. It is perfectly all right, I suppose. They are mostly men of character and several of them, as I have said, with much more than mere money talent. I may be hopelessly out of date. I may be a decade back of my time. Nevertheless, that is the way I feel about it.

I do not mean to say that Mr. Hoover will slap the Morgan firm in the face, or forbid its members to call. Not in the least. Probably, from time to time, he will send for some of the broader-minded partners, and consult with them about matters on which they have knowledge and can be of use. But there will be no social or personal presidential intimacy, nothing of the sort that has prevailed, and of which, curiously enough, some of them—the less broad ones—have been really proud. They were gratified at being on terms of personal friendship with the President. But after all, that is not so hard to understand when you consider that, not more than ten years ago, few public men in either party would have dared to admit they so much as knew a Morgan partner.

Herbert, of course, is not without his large Wall Street friends. Some of them, I am told, are in the great firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and there are others; but none, I think, will play the part with him that the Morgan firm has played with Coolidge. One reason, of course, is that Mr. Hoover, who is accustomed to lean on himself, and is infinitely better equipped to do so, does not need the sort of advice and support from bankers that Mr. Coolidge, trained solely in Massachusetts machine politics, required. Another is that, unlike Mr. Coolidge, Hoover has a wide acquaintance and many personal friendships among men of substance and wealth of the Julius Rosenwald type, for example, which will give him a great variety of view and leave no niche for a small group to become "the men close to the President." From this point of view, the coming change in White House tenancy is pleasing and promising. There may come other developments hard to bear. We may get all cluttered up with Boy and Girl Scouts, Barr Bakers and Bruce Bartons, but at least we will lose the Morgan boys.



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China's Japan Policy After the Tsinan Settlement

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

THE Tsinan Incident, which resulted in murdering of one Chinese diplomatic official, Mr. Tsia, then the commissioner of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in Shantung, and several hundreds of innocent Chinese soldiers and civilians, and constituted a great insult to the commander-in-chief, General Chiang Kai-shek, as a result of the Japanese wilful, pernicious and malicious armed invasion of Shantung of May 3 of last year, has now been settled. The negotiations started about half a year ago, It would have been settled long ago, had the Japanese been *bona fide* for the settlement of the incident. The negotiation was once broken off owing to Japan's "eating up its words" when her Minister, fully authoritized representative of the Japanese Government for the negotiation, reached some sort of agreement with the Chinese negotiators on one day but revoked his promise the next day on the ground that the fresh instruction from Tokyo did not agree with the agreement. Then we had Dr. C. T. Wang's declaration that unless the Japanese gave a definite date for the withdrawal of Japanese troops, the negotiation would not be started. But now, all these are matters of the past, as the Agreement is signed.

Why Japan Has Been Anxious

The Japanese have been anxious for settlement, first, because of the fact that the Third National Kuomintang Congress resulted in solidifying the present government and stabilizing the present conditions in China. Before the Congress was held, the Japanese hoped day and night that the Congress would result in a split of the Kuomintang and dissension in China, and thus Japan would not only not withdraw her troops from Shantung, but would send more troops to Shantung and Manchuria, for the alleged reason of protecting the Japanese. When the Congress was in session, the Japanese propagandssts and agents were busy on the job, spreading propaganda that the Congress would have bad results. Further the Japanese military authorities in Shantung supported Chang Chung-chang in starting the revolt by supplying him with money and ammunition and giving him all facilities of using the so-called Japanese leased territories, Port Author and Dairen, and the so-called Japanese-protected area, to enable the bandit warlord to open the attack on the National armies and to retreat when they were defeated. But to the great disappointment of the Japanese the Congress ended in a success. The present party in power is still preserved. Japan has now to reexert her old "friendship drive" with China! To begin with, Japan has to settle the Tsinan Incident with the Chinese.

Secondly, as the present party in power in China is unchanged, and conditions are more stabilized, the prospects for achievement in diplomatic negotiations with the foreign powers on various outstanding problems looks brighter than ever before. That Japan has been anxious to settle the Tsinan Incident with the Chinese is because they want to discuss the Manchurian Problem with the National Government. Japan wants to build more railways in Manchuria connecting with Japanese territories; Japan knows too well that the Chinese could easily block the mouths of the Japanese by saying that, as the Tsinan Incident is still pending, the negotiation on other problems is not possible.

The present diplomatic tendency is in favor of China. The Nanking Incident with America, Brtiain and France, etc. has all been settled. The British Minister to China has already presented his credentials to the National Government, Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese minister to America, has also presented his credentials to the American Government. The Cuban Government has decided to remove its legation to the south middle of April. All these events tend to remind the Japanese that they should not insist on their old military policy in China, and further points out to them that it is not advisable for them to stand alone against world public opinion. Then Minseito Party in Japan certainly has more clearly realized this, but so have other opposition parties.

Lastly, the Chinese boycott of the Japanese goods which resulted in a tremendous loss of Japan's trade with China, had the effect of hastening the Japanese to hope for the early settlement of the incident, In other words, Japan at last realized that Japan could not live without maintaining a normal relationship with the Chinese.

Japan's Armed Intervention a Failure

From the standpoint of the mission of sending troops to Shantung, it is safe to say that the Japanese failed in their mission ultimately. By the intervention, the Japanese expected that they would be able to block the advance of the Nationalist armies. But the Japanese failed to realize that the Chinese of the present day are quite different from Chinese of the "Boxer" days, when the killing of one foreigner was considered glory. The Chinese handled the situation so well that it gave not the slightest chance for the Japanese to make any trouble with the Chinese. But the intervention of China aroused a bitter attack upon the Tanaka cabinet in Japan and a bitter anti-Japanese feeling in China.

Chinese Disappointed by the Settlement

But from the side of diplomacy, the Chinese are completely disappointed. The full text of the agreement is not yet released for publication. From *Reuter*, we know the terms of the agreement are somewhat like this: 1st: The Japanese should withdraw their troops within two months, and the Chinese should assume full protection of the Japanese; 2nd, a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission to investigate into the losses of both sides is be formed; 3rd, The unhappy feeling arising from the Incident is be regarded as a matter of the past.

But from Chinese sources of information, the terms are as follows:

1. Japan should withdraw its troops, and the Chinese should assume full protection of the Japanese.

2. As to the murder of Mr. Tsia, the Japanese need only to express their regret.

3. As to the location of the responsibility for the incident, both sides agreed that this question be laid on the table.

4. As to the problem of reparation, a Joint Commission be formed, and further both sides agreed that the payment would be made not in the name of paying damages but in the name of "compensation".

Be it one or the other, it is clear that the Japanese need not apologize for their "trespass" on Chinese territory. From *Reuter*, nothing has been said about the murder of Mr. Tsia. While from the Chinese information, the Japanese need only to express their regret for the killing of one Chinese diplomatic official. As to reparations, it has to wait for the result of the investigation by the so called "Joint Commission". According to *Reuter*, the Tsinan incident, which is one of national humiliation for China is to be concluded by regarding the ill-feeling as "a matter of the past".

What Were China's Original Demands?

A brief review of the Chinese demands which were presented to the National Government for the settlement of the Tsinan Incident would remind us that the present terms of the Agreement are "too far" away from our demands. To summarize our demands, they are as follows:

1. No negotiation is be started with the Japanese unless the Japanese first withdraw their troops.

2. The Japanese government should punish the offenders (which included General Fukuda and the Japanese consul in Tsinan), should apologize, and should pay damages to the Chinese.

3. The Japanese Government should guarantee that no such similar incident would occur in future.

4. All the Sino-Japanese unequal treaties should be abolished.

What the Chinese could claim as a success is the evacuation of the Japanese troops from Shantung. But this provision is too highly paid, because by having this provision, all other provisions such as the apology of the Japanese Government for both the incident and the murder of Mr. Tsia, and gurantee for non-recurrence of similar incidents in future, etc. are omitted. In fact, it is because the time has come when the Japanese must necessarily withdraw their troops from Shantung. The reason for this statement is that the Japanese opposition in Japan is very strong over the appropriation of large sums of the national revenue for the maintenance of troops in Shantung, which might result in the fall of the Tanaka cabinet, and further, due to the fact that should this incident not be settled, the Chinese boycott of the Japanese goods is sure to become more active, and it might ruin the economic life of Japan. China was not a "defeated nation" in war and that the Japanese troops were allowed to be stationed on Chinese soil for one year, and further the fact that although it took about half year for the negotiation, and the terms of settlement are still not satisfactory to us, is in itself another national humiliation. So, we do not feel the slightest rejoicing when we heard the settlement of the Tsinan incident.

Japan's Counter Claim—the Nishihara Loan

It is further strange to say that Japan further presented some demands to the Chinese. We know, right after the settlement of the incident, the Japanese consul in Shanghai called on Mr. King, the commissioner of Foreign Affairs Bureau in Shanghai, demanding that all the anti-Japanese activities throughout China must be suppressed, and all the

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48-349

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Estate No. 686
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Warren Manley, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 13, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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Phone: 574

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Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

Japanese goods detained by the Chinese boycott associations, must be returned. According to the report, their conversation lasted very long.

One spokesman in the Ministery of Finance said that the Japanese had again talked on the Nishihara Loan, and the Japanese were told that recently, a committee for the Liquidation of Foreign Loans has been formed, and is just now considering all the foreign loans—which ones should be paid and which should not and the Ministery told the Japanese that the Nishihara Loan is under consideration.

As Japan has again imposed so many "counter claims" on the Chinese, one could not but withhold congratulations to the Chinese and Japanese for the recent settlement of the Tsinan Incident, due to the fear that disputes might again occur, and might have the effect of upseting the recent agreement.

Why Chinese Diplomacy Failed

By saying that the Chinese are completely disappointed by the agreement, we do not mean that we are attacking our diplomatic authorities for their inability to bring about a more satisfactory conclusion. There are generally two ways of conducting a negotiation of this kind which involves a national humiliation. The first one is that in order to succeed in the negotiation, it is more than necessary for the country to resort to war. Diplomatic negotiations, if not backed by military strength, are sure to fail. The Tsinan Incident, in which one Chinese diplomatic official was murdered, and several hundreds of Chinese were killed, and enormous damage was done to Chinese property, should result in a "war" between China and Japan, and in fact, China could have taken the chance to adjust her relationship with her dangerous neighbor had China been militarily strong enough! We are reminded that the "Allied Troops" entered Peking (now Peiping) in 1900 merely because of the killing of one German minister and one Japanese secretary of the Japanese legation.

It has become a frequent occurrence in present days in China that when one or two foreigners on Chinese soil happen to be molested by the Chinese, the foreign gunboats then stationed in nearby waters, always reply by machine guns, resulting in a loss of hundreds of Chinese lives, and destruction of valuable property of the Chinese. That is to say the wounding or killing of one or two foreigners is compensated by several hundreds of Chinese lives! The Wanhsien Incident, which was started by the Chinese officials' attempt to search one British steamer, (but the latter refused) the men-of-war in the Yangtze opened fire with machine guns, which killed about 2000 Chinese, is still fresh in our minds.

It has now also become a "formula" that such incidents as this, involving loss of several hundreds of human lives are usually settled by forming so-called "joint commissions" to investigate into losses suffered by both sides. In the case of the Tsinan Incident, the world knows only too well who is right and who is wrong, so why is there an investigation?

There is another way of conducting the negotiations in cases of this kind. That is, if one country is not militarily strong enough to demand satisfaction of the grievances, the only course is that the country should end the negotiation by signing any sort of agreement, no matter how unsatisfactory it may be. To be sure, the latter way of conducting the negotiation could never ensure any success.

What is important is that when the latter way is used, the people of that country must recognize that they have been defeated in the negotiation, and must make up their mind to take various steps for internal development and to develop their military forces ready for the coming negotiation.

A Lesson to the Chinese

The Chinese should realize that the settlement of the Tsinan Incident is another diplomatic defeat, which is due to the military weakness of China in backing up diplomatic negotiations, and the Chinese should make up their minds to effect the internal development and reconstruction of China. Only after a period of internal development coupled by the development of the Chinese military forces, will China be able to achieve any diplomatic success. Today we are humiliated, but tomorrow, we should "clear up" all our national humiliations. Otherwise, we are afraid that the settlements, unsatisfactory as the Tsinan Settlement, would be endless.

Shanghai, April 7, 1928.

Important Catholic Mission Meeting Opens Here This Week

Representatives of Catholic missionary bodies from all parts of China are scheduled to meet in Shanghai on April 13 to discuss the important question of the adoption of a Universal Catechism for China, corresponding to the same Catechism which will be used throughout the Catholic World. Delegates are expected from French, Spanish, Chinese, Italian, German, American, Irish and other nationalities at the meeting.

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48-351

Coal in China

The wealth of modern nations is created principally by the manufacturing industries and the prosperity of the manufacturing industries is based mainly on the exploitation of minerals, among which coal and iron stand easily first. Even the wealth and income of the United States with their gigantic production of foodstuffs of every kind, and of cotton, tobacco and timber are derived chiefly from their manufacturing industries, the power and prosperity of which are due to the extraordinary wealth of the country in coal and iron. China has been almost exclusively an agricultural country. Restricting themselves to the arduous pursuit of the rural industries, the teeming millions of the country have learned to work intelligently and indefatigably and to live frugally. That hard training has moulded their character and will be of inestimable advantage to them in the pursuit of modern commerce, industry and mining. China is a highly mineralized country and it is particulary rich in coal, which is far more valuable than all other minerals combined. Its mineralogical preeminence may be seen from the following figures which were placed before the International Geographical Congress of 1913:-

China	995,587,000,000
Siberia	173,879,000,000
India	79,001,000,000
Indo-China	20,002,000,000
Japan	7,970,000,000
Persia	1,858,000,000
Manchuria	1,208,000,000
Korea	81,000,000
Total tons	1,279,586,000,000

Anthracite Common in China

If these figures are correct, China alone should have 75 per cent. of the coal of Asia and should have as much coal as the United Kingdom. In the Commercial Handbook of China published by the United States Government in 1919-1920 it was stated that "a minimum estimate of China's wealth in coal indicates that it is sufficient to supply the world's consumption at its present rate of 1,000,000,000 tons a year for a period of 1,000 years." In view of the absence of a thorough geological survey of China, it is idle to speculate as to whether the country possesses more or less than 1,000,000,000,000 tons of coal. However, so much is certain that China occupies an absolutely unique position in the world with regard to that mineral. Anthracite is the most valuable coal and the percentage of anthracite is very small in the United Kingdom and still smaller in the United States, which possess only a trifle of that kind of coal. On the other hand anthracite is common in China, about one-third of the known deposits consisting of that precious fuel. Of China's non-anthracite coal, a very large proportion is exceedingly rich in those by-products which are more valuable than the fuel itself, and the country contains a large supply of excellent coking coal suitable for iron smelting.

In most countries coal occurs only in a few localities, and as the manufacturing industries tend to establish themselves about the coal pits, heavy or bulky raw materials such as iron-ore, limestone, copper-ore, cotton, wool, etc., have to be carried at great expense over long distances to the localities which supply the requisite fuel. The bulk of the coal of North America, which possesses about two-thirds of the world's coal is of poor quality and occurs in the far away interior where exploitation is difficult and transport very costly. China has the unique distinction of having vast stores of coal in every one of her numerous provinces and the wonderful system of inland waterways, which can be greatly improved, assures cheap transport for China's future industries and trade, the more so as cost of transport depends not only on the configuration of the country and its waterways but also on the national wage level which affects both the cost of railway construction and the cost of handling traffic.

How Cost Is Determined

The value of minerals of course depends on the cost of bringing them to the surface. In this respect China has a unique advantage, for her labor is superabundant and extraordinarily cheap. At present the United States produce about half the world's coal. It seems by no means impossible that within a relatively short time China may take the lead among the coal-producing nations of the world, especially if she becomes a large consumer of her own fuel. As she has almost ten times as many inhabitants as the United Kingdom, a relatively small consumption of coal per head of population would make her the foremost coal producer in the world. Besides, China might become a coal exporter on a very large scale. The position of her coalfields and the facilities offered by her rivers, ports and cheap labor, invite the creation a of grand coal exporting trade.

China has iron ore, copper ore, lead, tin, zinc, mercury, asbestos, petroleum, and numerous other minerals. Apparently, the country is highly mineralized, but it is difficult to form any opinion as to the quantity of minerals possessed because a thorough geological survey has not been made and cannot be made for many years. The fact that many concessions for mining minerals of all kinds have been granted and the keenness with which mining concessions are sought in China indicate that China's mineral possibilities must be very great indeed. As regards the value of minerals produced, coal ranks easily first, and it is followed in order of their importance by antimony, tungsten, iron, tin, gold, zinc, mercury, copper, lead, alunite, manganese, magnesite, arsenic, talc, gypsum, asbestos, silver, petroleum, and molybdenum. China is extraordinarily rich in limestone and the various earths required for making porcelain and pottery ware.

In short, China has the advantage of an exceptional abundance of valuable minerals, and especially of coal which are well distributed through the whole country and can be exploited easily and cheaply owing to their accessibility, the abundance and cheapness of labor and the possibility of cheapening transport very greatly by the improvement of waterways and the building of railways.

Financiers Take an Interest

The foremost financiers of the world have recognized the chances offered by China's mineral resources. The Chinese market, with more than 450,000,000 thrifty, industrious and shrewd inhabitants, is potentially the most valuable market in the world and it offers unlimited opportunities to foreign trade and industry provided the productive power of China vastly increases imports with equally greatly increased exports of their own.

The China Year Book tells us that the coal production of China during the past ten years has almost doubled. This repeated increase is chiefly due to the development of a small number of large mines among which the Fushun and Kailan are most important. They contribute altogether about fourteen per cent. of the total. Kailan coal used to lead in production but since 1921 it has been surpassed by Fushun and the latter is producing nearly 6,000,000 tons a year. A ten-year program has been planned by the said company and it is expected that this year it will raise the annual production to 10,000,000 tons. A large part of the product is now derived from the open cut mine which constitutes about 30 per cent. of the total. The Kailan Administration is now the second largest coal producer in China. Purely Chinese companies have made good progress in recent years, that is to say good progress in so far as the militarists would permit them to function without interference. The commercial control of coal mines in China can be conveniently divided into three groups, namely (1) Purely Chinese, (2) Purely foreign, (3) Sino-foreign. Most of the modern mines belong to the third group. The principal ports of distribution for coal are Dairen, Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Pukow, Shanghai, and Hankow.

Chinese-American Bank at Hankow Closed

A *Reuter* message from Hankow April 10 stated that the Hankow branch of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce has been formally closed by order of General Chiang Kai-shek and that he has put a stop to the circulation of the notes of that bank. It appears that the American holdings in the bank were all sold out to members of the Kwangsi Clique some time ago and it is alleged that General Hu Tsung-tao, late Garrison Commissioner of Wuhan, abstracted one million dollars from its vault before taking to flight. The Central Government has now ordered an investigation into the Bank's books and it is stated that T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is going to Hankow to adjust matters.

General Famine Relief Committee Allocates Funds

At a meeting of the General Famine Relief Committee held in Nanking recently, it was decided that the remainder of the relief fund in the hands of the Committee, totaling $1,750,000 be distributed among the famine-stricken areas in Hopei, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Anhwei and Chekiang. With regard to the levy of a 2.5 cent Customs famine surtax for one year according to a recent decision of the State Council, the Committee decided to send representatives to arrange with the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs for the imposition of this emergency levy.

Men and Events

E. S. J. Phillips, architect of New York, has joined the Shanghai firm of E. Suenson and Company, Ltd.

Forty new members were received into Shanghai Community Church at the communion service Sunday, April 7.

O. G. Steen, manager of the Robert Dollar Co. in Shanghai, departed end of last week on a trip to the United States.

A recent Tokyo dispatch stated that Mr. Yada, former Consul General at Shanghai, has been appointed to be Minister to Madrid.

Thomas Ming-Heng Chao, representative in Nanking for *Reuters* and the *Associated Press*, was in Shanghai for several days this week.

The round-the-world liner *Franconia* ran aground in the Whangpoo at Shanghai April 10 and in the ensuing tumult four lives were lost.

John R. Jose, who was a contributor to *The Review* as "J.A.J." died at Canton, South China, March 28, from an attack of small-pox.

The Kwangsi Exposition, which was to have been opened at Liuchow, Kwangsi, October this year, will be postponed to the summer of 1930.

Mrs. W. F. L. Hartigan, prominent hostess at the Manila Hotel, died at Manila April 9, of heart failure, resulting from an attack of appendicitis.

Jun-ke Choy, director of the Administrative Department of the Ministry of Railways is seriously ill and has been granted a two-months leave of absence.

J. W. O. Gravely, President of the Chinese American Tobacco Co., has returned to the Astor House after a three weeks' business trip to Harbin, Mukden and Tsingtao.

Through passenger service on the Tientsin-Pukow railway was resumed April 4, after having been interrupted for almost a year by the Japanese occupation of Tsinan.

Harry F. Sinclair, American oil magnate has lost his appeal in the U. S. Supreme Court, and must serve a sentence of three months imprisonment for contempt of the U.S. Senate.

Dr. Hu Shih will address the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai, Thursday, April 18, at 5.30 p.m. on "The Establishment of Confucianism as a State Religion during the Han Dynasty."

Faud Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affairs at Tokyo, arrived at Nanking April 9. He intends to present his credentials to President Chiang who is expected to return from Hankow about the end of this week.

Roy Schwartz of the Shanghai International Silk Testing House was married on Tuesday, April 2 to Miss Thylone Schuman of Honolulu, following which they departed on a wedding trip to Manila.

Madame Galli-Curci was a guest of members of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and members of the Shanghai Women's Club at tea, at the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House, Monday afternoon, April 8.

The Nanking correspondent for the Tientsin *Yih Shih Pao* was arrested end of last week and taken into custody on the charge of having wired to his journal reporting the execution of General Li Chi-sen.

Copies of the *North China Star*, the American daily newspaper at Tientsin, again appeared in Shanghai during the week after having been barred from the mails by the Chinese postal authorities at Tientsin for two months.

Dr. Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been newly appointed Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, accompanied by Mrs. Sze, is due in Shanghai by the *Empress of Russia* April 15.

J. F. Malone, leaf tobacco importer, is departing shortly on a business trip to the United States. Mr. Malone will travel by way of Europe where he will meet Mrs. Malone, following which they will go to their home in Los Angeles.

Dr. Wm. K. H. Yen announces that he has opened an office for the general practice of optometry on the first floor of Sassoon "House," corner the Bund and Nanking road, Shanghai. Dr. Yen is a graduate of optometry at Columbia University.

The following from the *Chicago Tribune*: "ANOTHER civil war in China. Bloody battles all over Mexico. Hey, congress! Please insert a few teeth in Mr. Kellogg's little peace pact child. Or else spank the darned brat and leave it on some-body's doorstep."

If readers of *The Review* in the Yangtsze valley did not get their copies of the issue of March 23, it may be due to the fact that mails dispatched in Shanghai from March 22 to 24 by train were scheduled to connect with the s. s. *Tungting*, which was wrecked near Wusueh some days later.

A testimonial evening will be given at the Little Club, Shanghai, Sunday evening, April 14, for Miss Carmen Brock. An honorary committee of women, namely, Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Mrs. E. G. Jamieson, Mrs. L. Basset, and Mrs. Gardner Crane, are patronesses of this occasion.

A recent *Toko* dispatch from Hankow stated that Dr. Kimio Nishizawa, Chief of the Tayeh Japanese Steel Mill, who had been staying in China more than thirty years, making a great contribution to the industrial world, has decided to retire from his work, and will leave for Japan next week.

Frederick Moore, who represented *The New York Times* in China at the time of the capture of Shanghai by the Nationalist forces, has returned to China for the purpose of obtaining material for a series of magazine articles. Mr. Moore is now in Peiping but is expected in Shanghai shortly.

A *Kuomin* despatch from Nanking states that all national revenue collected in the provinces of Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan will hereafter be remitted direct to the Ministry of Finance as the result of an arrangement made between General Yen Hsi-shan and the Minister of Finance, T. V. Soong.

Direct train service on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is scheduled to commence April 15. The up-train will leave Pukow at 6 p.m. Monday and arrive at Tientsin Main Station at 6.35 a. m. Wednesday. The down-train leaves Tientsin East Station at 5.30 p.m. Thursday, and arrives at Pukow at 7 p.m. Saturday.

The bill which L. C. Dyer, St. Louis Congressman introduced in Congress to increase the salaries of various officials connected with the U. S. Court for China, duly passsd the House last month, but failed to pass the Senate owing to a legislative jam. Mr. Dyer announces that he will endeavor to have the bill considered at the present session.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cress, who arrived here some time ago from Japan are residing at the Palace Hotel, Mr. Cress being connected with the Far Eastern organization of General Motors. Mrs. Cress, who was formerly Miss Willie Margaret Robnett of Mexico, Mo., arrived in Japan late in March where she was met by Mr. Cress and they were married in Tokyo.

A *United Press* dispatch from New York dated April 9 stated that considerable prominence was being given in the American press to the appointment of Thomas F. Millard to be an adviser of the government of China, the newspapers citing the appointment as an additional manifestation of the desire of the Chinese government to strengthen its position in international relations.

The *Kuo Wen* News Agency reports that with a view to encouraging the steel industry in China, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce intends temporarily to exempt from duty imports of material necessary for the development of the industry. The Shanghai Ho Hing Steel Works has, it is said, been granted the privilege of having its products exempted from duty for a period of five years.

A party of 11 representatives of as many American newspapers are announced to sail April 24 from San Francisco for a three months tour of China, Japan and Korea. The tour will be made under the auspices the Carnegie Endowment fund for International Peace and with the cooperation of steamship and railway companies of the Orient. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is president of the Endowment.

Hon. Abram I. Elkus, of New York, was a passenger on the round-the-world liner *Resolute* with his wife and daughter which arrived in Shanghai last week. They were guests of Sir Elly Kadoorie. Judge Elkus is one of the most distinguished of American Jews. He was a member of the New York Court of Appeals, and, as Minister to Turkey during the Great

In making your plans for next summer, do not forget Wonsan Beach. A long, beautiful, sandy beach, picturesque islands out in frount, many-hued mountains to the rear, golf links, concrete and other tennis courts, bathing, boating, baseball, recreation to suit all tastes—these are enjofed each summer by two or three hundred missionaries and business people. WONSAN BEACH HOUSE has been built to place this delightful summer resort within reach of those who do not own summer cottagges. For information address

Miss Bessie Oliver, Wonsan, Korea.

War, he took charge of the British and French Legations in Constantinople.

Victor Keene, who for sometime has been correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* in Tokyo, has been appointed special correspondent in China for the New York *Herald-Tribune* in succession to Thomas F. Millard who has resigned in order to accept the position of Adviser to the National Government. Mr. Keene, who is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, came to the Far East several years ago to join the editorial staff of the *Japan Advertiser*. Mr. Keene will make his headquarters in Shanghai.

The American Friends of China, Chicago, gave a reception and tea for the Chinese students of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University at the residence of Mrs. Chauncey B. Borland, 2450 Lake View Avenue, on Washington's Birthday. About sixty students and forty members of the Friends of China were present. Mrs. George T. Smith, who lives at the same address, opened her residence to the visitors and gave them an opportunity to view her renowned collection of Chinese jades, porcelains, paintings, and fabrics. Dr. Berthold Laufer addressed the students after tea had been served.

Proposed Members for Central Political Council

A *Kuo Min* news agency despatch from Nanking dated April 11 states that it is announced that membership on the Central Political Council will be limited to 24. The list of proposed members which will be submitted at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee for election, includes Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Feng Yu-hsiang, Hu Han-min, Lin Sen, Wang Chung-hui, Chang Chi, Tai Chi-tao, Sun Fo, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chen Kuo-fu, Yen Hsi-shan, Yang Shu-chwang, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shih-tseng, Wu Chih-hui, Yeh Tsu-chang, Chen Ming-shu, Shao Yuan-chung, Ho Ying-ching, Yu Yiu-jen, T. V. Soong, Zau Li-tze, Chen Shao-ying, Chen Lih-fu, Chao Tai-wen and Li Wen-fan.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line to be Extended

Details of a project to extend the Shanghai-Nanking Railway so as to cope with the increased passenger and freight service on the line, as submitted by the Railway Administration Department of the Ministry of Railways, are contained in a recent *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking. The scheme provides for: (1) extension of the line to Wuhu; (2) Laying of double tracks between Shanghai and Nanking; (3) Laying of double tracks in Nanking from Hsiakwan to Hsihchehmen; (4) Extension of the line from Soochow to Changshu; (5) Extension of the line to link Wusih with Kiangyin; (6) Construction of a branch line connecting Wusih and Ihing; (7) Extension of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway to Paoshan.

American International Law Authority in Shanghai

George Grafton Wilson, one of America's best known authorities on international law accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, is spending some time in China. They are stopping at the Astor House in Shanghai at present and will later proceed to Nanking, Hankow and North China. Mr. Wilson was one of the main advisers to Secretary Hughes at the sessions of the Washington Conference. He is a director of the Harvard-Radcliffe Bureau of International Relations and editor of the *American Journal of International Law* and a member of the Board and of the Council of the American group in the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Shanghai Meningitis Victim Dies at Manila

Everett Beckwith of Illinois, who arrived at Manila as a passenger on the *s.s. President Monroe* died April 10 from cerebro-spinal meningitis contracted, it is believed, in Shanghai. An official autopsy by the Manila health authorities corroborated the fact that his death was due to meningitis. A Manila *United Press* dispatch says it is anticipated that a stricter quarantine will shortly be put in effect there on vessels arriving from the China coast.

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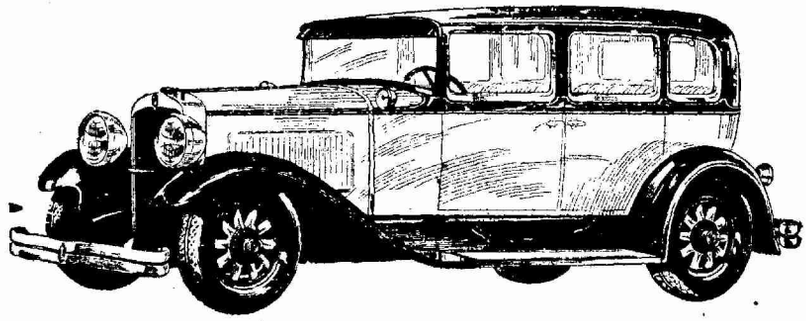

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Who's Who in China

Mr. H. S. Sung

宋希尚字達菴

(Sung Hsi-shang)

Mr. H. S. Sung was born in 1895 at Shao-shing, Chekiang Province. In his early years he studied engineering in the Conservancy Engineering College, at Nanking. After having completed the course there, he became the Assistant Engineer of the Shore-Defence-Bureau in Nantung, Kiangsu. After the death of Mr. H. R. deRyke, the Chief Engineer of the Nantung projects, (son of Mr. John deRyke, a former Engineer-in-Chief of Whangpoo Conservancy Board) Mr. Sung was advanced to the position of Acting Chief. H. E. Chang Chien, the industrial leader at Nantung, then sent Mr. Sung to America to pursue advance study. He studied projects on irrigation, river improvement, canal construction, etc., among them the Panama Canal and South-West-Pass on Mississippi River, and on one occasion discussed the problems of improvement of the Hwai River, Yellow River and Grand Canal with Mr. John R. Freeman, who was an old friend of H. E. Chang Chien. Mr. Sung took special courses in Massachesetts Institute of Technology and was graduated later at Brown University with the degree of Master of Science.

In 1922 Mr. Sung visited Europe on his return trip to China. On his return he was made Professor of Irrigation Engineering at Nantung University. Subsequently he was appointed Chief of the Engineering Department of Woosung Port Administration. In 1924 he was made Chief Engineer Surveyor the of Chekiang Highway Department in charge of surveys between the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi. He became Chief Engineer of the Kiangnan Conservancy Board, Soochow. Later he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications as one of the members of the Technical Committee of Yangtse River Commission and is now concurrently the Chief of the Engineering Department.

He was the first Chinese Hydraulic Engineer to travel around the world devoting all his time to the study of river problems. He introduced from the States into China the "Retard's System" for bank protection, the first one constructed being on the north bank of the Yangtse River at Nantung. He has written several books on river works, among which are "The Hwai River" and "An Investigation on Hydraulic Engineering Works Both in America and Europe". Both of them are most widely read by young Chinese Engineers.

General Chu P'ei-te

朱培德字益之

General Chu P'ei-te, a native of Anning, Yunnan province was born in 1888. He received his military education at and graduated from the Yunnan Military School. After many years service in military circle, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan Army in 1921. In 1923 he was appointed Chief Councillor to Dr Sun Yat-sen's Generalissimo Headquarters at Canton. In 1924 he became Commander of the Chien Ku Chun or the National Erection Army.

When the National Government was installed at Canton in 1925, Gen. Chu was appointed member of the State Council and also of the Military Council. In 1926 he was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee, and member to the Central Political Council in the second National Congress at Canton. Upon the declaration of the Northern Expedition in the same year, Gen. Chu became Commander of 3rd National Army. In 1927 when Kiangsi was captured by the Nationalist army, he was appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 5th Route Army. When the Nationalist Army continued the expedition against Chang Tso-lin in north China in 1928, he was appointed Field Commander of the National 1st Group Army. In February, 1929 upon the conclusion of the National Army Disbandment Conference, he was appointed Chief of the office of the 1st section thereof. In March the same year he was again elected member of the Executive Committee of the 3rd National Congress of the Kuomintang.

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Pamphlet of 1928 Treaties

1928 saw the signature of new treaties be bween China and twelve foreign powers. All of these provided for tariff autonomy for China and mutual most favored nation treatment on tariff matters. Five of them also outlined definite steps toward the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Taken together, these treaties mark the beginning of a new era in China's treaty relations. The documents thus are invaluable as records and for reference purposes.

The full official texts of these treaties will be issued in pamphlet form by *The Peking Leader*. These will be on sale at the following prices, which include postage:

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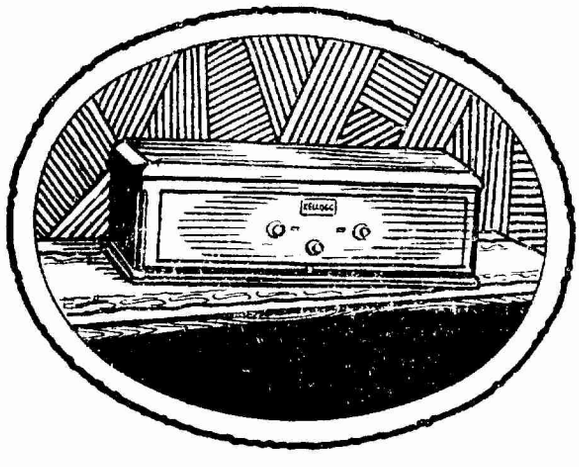

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service

Kiukiang, April 3.—Nationalist vanguard closing in upon defense positions of Hunan troops in Yanglo sector.

Hankow, April 3.—Nationalist forces capture Huangchow and Wuhan troops commence withdrawal from city without resistance.

Peiping, April 4.—On advance of Marshal Feng's army Gen. Tao Chun's 17th division of the Wuhan Army automatically falls back from Wushengkwan.

Peiping, April 4.—Chang Tsung-chang, having obtained complete control of Chefoo, appoints Miu-Pei-lin director of Salt Gabelle.

Tokyo, April 5.—Ting Shih-yuan, representative of Exchange Bank of China shareholders, confers with Mr. Kimimori, Financial Counsellor, respecting measures for consolidation of Exchange Bank of China.

Hankow, April 4.—Nationalist vanguard reaches point six miles below this city.—Gens. Hu Tsung-che and Tao Chun flee.

Peiping, April 5.—Chinese committees which are to take over Tsinan administration from Japan report that negotiations are proceeding smoothly.

Peiping, April 5.—It is reported that Chang Tsung-chang, taking advantage of the fact that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have not yet made full preparations to take over from the Japanese, contemplates advancing his troops towards Tsinan.

Nanking, April 5.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Hankow on the gunboat *Chu Yu.*

Peiping, April 6.—Gen. Sun Liang-sheng arrives at Tsinan to guard the Shantung railway, replacing the Japanese troops.

Tientsin, April 7.—Large numbers of Japanese women and children leave Tsinan, in spite of advice from Japanese officials that they should trust the National government to maintain order.

Peiping, April 8.—Chunking reports that Gen. Yang Sen has decided to resort to arms again with a view to overthrowing the Szechuen government.

Peiping, April 9.—Chiang Kai-shek orders Marshal Feng's troops which entered Hupeh province to withdraw northward beyond Wushengkwan.

Peiping, April 9.—Train service south of Chumachan on Peiping-Hankow railway is suspended.

Peiping, April 9.—Peiping Anti-Japanese associations are ordered by Nanking to stop agitating.

Chinese Chamber Advises Public Against Patronizing Sweepstakes

"Don't throw away the money that you have honestly earned with hard labor" is the advice contained in a circular issued by the Shanghai Street Amalgamated Chambers of Commerce to the local Chinese residents. "Champion sweep tickets are," continues the circular, "merely a gamble under disguise, which denotes the gambling instinct on the part of the foreigners. It is strange to see that such is their civilization." The circular explains that in every race the Club draws largely from the Chinese, nearly half a million dollars, of which only half go to winners, the rest going to the Club.

Chinese Newspaperman Heads Foreign Correspondents in U. S. A.

Ernest K. Moy, Chinese newspaperman, representing the Chinese *Kuo Min* news agency in the United States, has just been elected President of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States, an organinzation which is popularly known as the "unofficial diplomatic corps" in America. Mr. Moy is the only Chinese member of the organization and is the first person of Asiatic extraction to be elected an officer. Mr. Moy, who has resided in America for several years first represented the National News Agency, which was supplanted last year by the *Kuo Min* news agency.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, April 3.—Gen. Hsia Wei, Wu-Han divisional commander resigns and states he will offer no more resistance to the National government.—Chungshan highway opened this afternoon with appropriate ceremony.—Executive Yuan defines composition of Sino-Belgian joint commission for return of Boxer indemnity.—China decides to participate in Health Exhibition to be given in Germany May 1930.—National forces occupy entire western portion of Kwangsi, enemy being eliminated by Gen. Chu Pei-teh, commander of 1st Route Army.—Ministry of Finance appoints special representative to take over all financial organs in Hankow.—Admiral Yang, commander of naval squadron at Shanghai, pledges support to National government.

Thursday, April 4.—National forces advance from Yanglu to Huangpu on the Kiangpei route.—Gen. Ho Ying-ching succeeds Li Tsung-jen in National disbandment committee.—Passenger service on Tientsin-Pukow railway is resumed.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports Mukden arsenal closed as from April 1.—Four notorious Shantung communists arrested at Tsinan.—Canton Municipal headquarters express regret for supporting Wu-Han "rebels" and declare loyalty to National government.—Gen. Li Sen-ta sworn in as gendarmerie commander of Peiping-Mukden railway.—Anhwei census reveals population of 21,715,396.—Gen. Liu Chih occupies point ten miles below Wuchang.—Directorate General of Military Transport succeeds Ministry of Communications as regards handling of facilities for military transport.

Friday, April 5.—Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, appoints special technical railway committee.—Y. L. Tong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, proceeds from Nanking to Tsinanfu to arrange details with Japanese commanders of withdrawal of troops from Shantung.—Wu-Han troops commence withdrawal from Hankow.—8th Route Army headquarters at Canton is declared abolished.—Wang Ching assumes office as director of Peiping-Hankow railway administration.—Ma Yun-chi, Hanoi delegate at Nanking, suggests points for conclusion of new treaty with France regarding Annam.—Sixty thousand Shantung troops to garrison districts now occupied by Japanese troops when latter withdraw.—New Central Executive Committee holds second general meeting at Nanking.

Saturday, April 6.—Hsih Teh-ping in appointed Superintendent of Customs at Hankow.—Gen. Chu Pei-teh 1st Route Army commander, orders concentration on Hunan border to prevent Kwangsiites entering province.—Fang Cheng-wu, commander of 10th army against Wu-Han, announces that he will not assist in suppression of Chang Tsung-chang rebels.—Central Party Headquarters preparing circular enjoining all members to observe Party discipline.—National troops occupy Hankow, Kwangsi forces all withdrawing.—Wu-Han officials desert Government bureaus.

Sunday and Monday, April 7 and 8.—Chiang Kai-shek establishes headquarters at Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Hankow.—National troops are dispatched to various strategic positions in Hupeh to prevent spread of disorders caused by retreating Kwangsi troops.—Gen. Li Ming-sui pledges allegiance to National government.—Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow cooperate with National government in suppression of Wu-Han rebels.—Chiang Kai-shek announces that he expects to return to Nanking from Hankow about middle of April.—Provisional Peace Preservation Committee at Hankow is declared abolished—Tai Chi-tao president of Examination Yuan busily engaged in preparing examinations for prospective government officials.—Chinese and Japanese representatives at Tsinan busily engaged in arranging for withdrawal of Japanese troops and the resumption of complete civil administration by Chinese authorities—Executive Yuan issues permission to provincial and municipal governments to float loans for the opening of factories.—National troops follow fleeing Kwangsiites as far as Sientaochen in Western Hupeh.

Tuesday, April 9.—Chiang Kai-shek inspects Hanyang arsenal—Ministry of Finance announces appointments of following Superintendents of Customs: Li Kan-chang, Ichang; Chang Chi-lung, Shasi; Li Mo-tsing, Hsinti.—Delegates arrive at Nanking from Yunnan to negotiate for demarcation of Yunnan-Burma boundary.—Gen. Chen Ming-chu explains to National government his reasons for keeping out of clash in Honan.—Gen. Ho Ying-ching becomes Acting Chief of Staff of National government at Nanking.—Inspector General of Military Training announces at Hankow that all revenue must be handed over to the Commander-in-chief

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired:

September	6,	and	13,	of	1919	
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
April	18	1925	„	32	„	7
May	9	1925	„	32	„	10
May	30	1925	„	32	„	13
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
February	13	1926	„	35	„	11
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
October	29	1927	National Movements and Shanghai Question Special Edition.			
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

How Nations Live Together

Problems in International Understanding, by H. H. Gowen, R. D. McKenzie and others; published by the University of Washington Book Store, Seattle, Washington 1928. 199 pages.

This book presents a series of lectures offered by the University of Washington last year on the subject of international relations. There are fourteen lectures arranged under the following three headings—Problems of the Pacific Area, Problems of the International Mind and Problems in International Technique. The lecture topics of greatest interest for people in China are probably: Problems of the Pacific, by Herbert H. Gowen; The Pacific—a rising Commonwealth, by R. D. McKenzie; The Problem of the Pacific, by Graham H. Stuart; China Today—Nationalism, Bolshevism and Imperialism by H. F. MacNair; The International Mind, by Herbert H. Gowen; and International Education, by Edgar D. Randolph.

The greatest amount of controversy doubtless settles around the out-spoken statements of the lecture by Dr. H. F. MacNair, formerly of St. John's College, Shanghai, whose chapter in the book is entitled, China Today—Nationalism, Bolshevism and Imperialism. This comprises, as we are told, part of the concluding chapter of Messrs. H. B. Morse's and H. F. MacNair's "Far Eastern International Relations", in two volumes. Some Chinese have taken exception to the plain statements as set forth in this chapter. It is true that certain words are used which would not be apt to please Chinese readers. The age-old system of the balancing of power as practised in the days of the Three Kingdoms comes down to us here as the "treachery" of Feng Yu-hsiang, or other military leaders, and propaganda of "the most provocative type containing startling perversions of fact" is mentioned as though such a thing were not common in every country during revolutionary periods.

However, the enumerated statements remain and challenge attention and belief. Perhaps, the most noticeable omission is that concerning the "Nanking Affair" of March 24th, 1927, where we find no specific mention of Bolshevist influence in the "premeditated, organized and controlled attack upon all foreign nationals", and no suggestion that such an attack might have been planned by one military faction to discredit another.

A few sentences from R. D. McKenzie's, The Pacific:—a rising Commonwealth, show the trend of his arguments. "As in all cases of great emotional disturbance produced by rapid change, much of China's action at present is random and unintelligent. It is easier to combat symptoms than to deal with causes. The foreigner is blamed, ostensibly at least, for most of the present ills of China. While it is true that the germ which killed the old China came from beyond her national confines, nevertheless the same germ, namely, science and mechanical energy, is destroying the old order everywhere just as rapidly as in China, although the sufferings entailed may not be so severe. The problem of China reveals the complexity of our present human relationships and at the same time displays our pathetic incapacity to affect the trend of human affairs. We have to stand aside and watch the process of evolution, in ruthless fashion, work out its destiny without being able to direct its trend or even ameliorate its severity. The delegates at Honolulu from the 'scientific' nations of the West listened with sympathetic attention to the heated protests of the young Chinese representatives with the implicit agreement that their statements and arguments should be regarded as symptoms of chaotic conditions rather than as explanations of events. But the scientific West had no suggestions to offer except of a negative nature. How much more complicated are present conditions in the Orient than those of half a century ago! To the old Orient when confronted with earthquakes, famines and plagues the West could send money, food, physicians and missionaries, but for the present in China the West has no assistance to offer."

This cannot now be truthfully said for surely the Western nations are doing something for China in sending her men like Sir Frederick Whyte and the members of the Kemmerer Commission.

This collection of lectures is worth reading and study, and should be in the library of students of the Pacific today.

G. B. S.

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A Chinese Looks at World Questions

China and World Peace (Studies in Chinese International Relations) by Mingchien Joshua Bau, Ph. D. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and London, 1928. 128 pages with 66 pages of related international documents.

The author of this book is professor of Political Science in the National University of Peking. He is also author of "The Foreign Relations of China" and "The Open Door Policy." The present book grew out of Dr. Bau's preparation for attending the Institute of Pacific Relations in July 1927 in Honolulu.

There are somewhat contradictory statements to be found in the book and its preface. The author admits in the preface that China's internal problems have a direct bearing upon world peace while he ignores these in his book. Among subjects treated in the volume we find Unequal Treaties, Chinese Nationalism, Tariff Autonomy, Extraterritoriality, Concessions and Settlements, followed by twelve documents of considerable historical interest, none of which are dated before 1919.

There is nothing particularly new in this book. We find the same arguments that others have presented concerning unequal treaties, the tariff, concessions, &c, The author presents one side, as might be expected. Nothing is said of the *desire* of Chinese to live in the Shanghai foreign settlements with full knowledge that they would have no share in the municipal government. One might suppose China never countenanced child labor from the following quotation—"The Japanese cotton mills located within the limits of the International Settlement of Shanghai, enjoying the special protection of extraterritoriality and the foreign settlement could, with impunity, commit the inhumanity of child labor."

In discussing the tariff question there is also the implication that the bulk of the income of foreign countries is derived from their customs receipts. Two proposals for the restoration of the International Settlement of Shanghai are outlined.

This book shows the thought and arguments of many thinking Chinese of the present time, and is valuable because of this.

G. B. S.

The Governments of the World

Political Handbook of the World. Parliaments, Parties and Press as of January 1, 1929. Edited by Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory. Published by Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., for Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York. G.$2.50.

The 1929 edition of the excellent political handbook put out by the Council on Foreign Relations is now at hand. It is interesting to note that the demand for this book was so widespread that it was decided to revise and enlarge it from the edition which appeared a year ago. It is the one book giving a clear and concise picture of the governments of the world as they are today, with notes on all political parties of importance in the various states, and summarizing the press of the same countries.

The book is one of information, not of any kind of propaganda. Russia, China, Mexico, Japan, Germany are dealt with clearly and objectively, in the same way as other states. The data is reliable throughout, and is brought completely down to date,—i.e., to the end of 1928.

This is unquestionably the best political reference book in existence, and it is with pleasure that one notes that the material is to be revised and the handbook reissued at regular intervals.

H. H.

Ex-Ambasaber Davis Offers Plan for Naval Setilement

John W. Davis, former American Ambassador in London, believes it is time to face the question of how to improve American relations with Great Britain. His definite recommendations, made in an important article in the April issue of *Foreign Affairs*, concern the naval dispute. In his view, trade rivalries and "the running sore of the unpaid debt" are

questions which at the moment do not lie in the field of useful debate.

Mr. Davis, comes out plainly for an agreement that America should not insist on her neutral rights at sea when other nations are engaged in coercing a covenantbreaking state, and that in return Great Britain should fully accept American interpretation of neutral rights in a regular "private" war.

Mr. Davis however, opposes Senator Borah's plan to summon another conference to "codify" or "state" war law or practice. He writes: "When Senator Borah proposes a restatement and recodification of the rules of law governing belligerents and neutrals in war at sea, he hastens to add 'on the basis of the inviolability of private property there is no such accepted 'law' as that; Senator Borah is dealing wholly with policy. To enter a conference on policy, having determined in advance and announced to our own nation what the outcome of the conference must be, is to make, with lawyers as agents, the same mistake that was made at Geneva through the admirals."

After describing the opposing British and American views regarding the use of the seas in time of war, and showing how the disagreement prevents an adjustment of the technical naval question, the former Ambassador says both nations today must decide to take into account realities and possibilities rather than prejudices and traditions. "This," he remarks, "is precisely the field for politcal thinkers, often called statesmen; it ought not to be left as a tilting grond for the admirals, whe are so admirable on their own target-ranges. The whole crux of the matter lies in an effort to make it reasonably probable that in future naval conflicts, the fixed policies of Great Britain and the United States will cause their navies to work in harmony or at least not as potentially hostile agencies of policies diametrically opposed.

China Appoints an Amercan Consulting Manager For Railways

John J. Mantell, former Vice-President of the Erie Railway, has been appointed Consulting Manager of Chinese railways. Mr. Mantell was born in Elmira, New York, and educated at Elmira Academy. He began his career as a clerk. He held his first position with the Erie in 1899 continuing with the said railway as yard clerk, chief yard clerk, yardmaster and general yardmaster, trainmaster, terminal trainmaster until, in 1915, when after serving as superintendent of the Wyoming division, he was appointed superintendent of terminals at Jersey City. He later held the posts of general superintendent of the Eastern lines, terminal manager under the Railroad Adminstration of the Port of New York from 1918 to 1920, and manager of the New York region Erie lines from 1920 to 1922. Since late in 1922 Mr. Mantell has been Vice-President of the New York Region.

Committee Concludes Labor of Drafting China's Civil Code

After some thirty sessions of deliberation, the committee charged with drafting the Civil Code has concluded its labors at Nanking. The Civil Code, as it will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval, consists of 7 chapters totalling 162 articles. The titles of the chapters are as follows:—(1) Laws and by-laws; (II) Rights:—(1) Natural Rights; (2) Legal: (a) General principles, (b) Social Groups, (c) Financial groups, (d) Legal rights of foreigners in China. (III) Possessory Rights; (IV) Legal Proceedings:—(1) General Principles, (2) Limits to legal proceedings. (3) Expression of opinions, (4) Conditions and time-limits, (5) Agency, (6) Invalidity and cancellation, (V)—Time-limit and duration limit. (VI)—Cancellation of time limit. (VII)—Enjoyment of privileges.

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Name of Security	Coupon Rate%	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 11	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	365	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	86¼	5.48
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	93¾	7.02
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	105	6.60
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	80⅜	7.64
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	84⅞	4.71
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	72¾	6.90
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	90	6.85
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	96	5.35
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	93	6.52
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	82½	7.65
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	101½	7.36
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	92⅜	6.57
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	91	8.56
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103½	5.62
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1, 1953	102	5.35
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	88	6.42
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	106	6.47
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106	6.47
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	85	7.21
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	90	7.55
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	90¾	6.88
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	83⅝	7.27
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	84	7.58
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95¾	7.39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	101¼	6.40
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	92¾	7.09
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	91½	6.64
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	90½	6.22
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	101¾	5.86
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	87	7.03
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99½	6.04
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	93½	5.42
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	87¼	6.95
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	92¼	6.60
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	93¾	7.13
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	92¼	7.21
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	90¼	6.83
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	103½	4.96
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	86	7.25
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	79¾	7.52
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	82¼	7.30
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	39½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	96	6.25
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock	77	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	83½	4.79
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	mutilated	
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	mutilated	
Willys-Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	98½	7.11
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	84	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock	52¼	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	183¾	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	56	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	42¾	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	75	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	68½	4.38
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	77	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday. 10th April 1929,

Exchange:—Owing to the incidence of the Easter holidays there was no issue of this circular last week. During the period under review the London price of Bar Silver fluctuated between 26 1/16d and 25 3/4d for spot, and 26 1/4d and 25 3/4d per oz for two months delivery. The latest price fixed is 25 7/8d for both deliveries, and the market is reported to be quietly steady. New York silver has moved between 56 3/8 and 55 1/2 cents per oz. over the same period.

With the cleaning up of the political situation in the Yang-tsze region, and a return to something approximating normal conditions, the market developed a weaker tone, and selling rates especially for near devlivery, declined appreciably. The unprecedented stocks of silver now held by the banks has also had a depressing effect upon the local exchange rates, and, it would appear that a much higher level of rates cannot reasonably be expected in the near future. However, export paper has been more in evideece during the past few days, and with speculators being good sellers for forward deliveries, a stiffer tone has been imparted to our market in the meantime. Speculators are reported to be in an over-sold position amounting to about Yen 18,000,000.

At the close of the market to-day the following rates were available for T/T remittances, on London 2/6 3/16d. on New York 61 1/16., Yens 71½—all April delivery.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls.83,534,000 an increase of Tls. 8,840,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... 123,720,000 an increase of $4.990,000
Estimated value Tls. 172,612,000 as against Tls. 114,958,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. Mar. 28		Mar. 29 to Apr. 1	Tues. Apr. 2	Wed. Apr. 3	Thur. Apr. 4	Thur. Apr. 4	Fri. Apr. 5	Sat. Apr. 6	Mon. Apr. 8	Tues. Apr. 9	Wed. Apr. 10
Bank's selling rates		opening	closing		opening	opening	opening	opening	closing	opening	opening	opening	opening
T/T London	2/6 510	2/6½			2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 9/16			2/6 9/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6¾			2/6¾	2/6½	2/6½	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼
T/T India	169.281	169¼			169¼	167½	167½	167¾	166¼	166¼	166½	167	167
T/T France													
T/T On N.Y.	1,580.417	1580			1580	1565	1565	1565	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550
Demand	61.766	61⅜			61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
T/T Hamburg		61⅞			61⅞	61¼	61¼	61¼	60¾	60⅜	60⅜	60¾	60¾
R. M.		260			260	257¾	257¾	257¾	255⅝	255⅝	255⅝	255⅝	255⅝
T/T H'kong	78.833	79			79⅛	79⅛	79¼	79⅜	79½	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79½
T/T Japan													
T/T Batavia	72.307	72⅜			72⅝	72⅞	72⅞	73	73½	73	73⅝	73½	73½
T/T Straits	154.042	154			154	152½	152½	152½	151½	151½	151½	151½	151½
Bk's buying rates	91.469	91⅛			91⅛	92½	92½	92½	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.510	2/8½		EASTER HOLIDAYS	2/8½	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8
4 m/s ,, D/P													
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/8⅝			2/8 5/16	2/8 3/16	2/8⅜	2/8 3/16	2/8 1/16	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8 1/16	2/8
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/8.823	2/8 13/16			2/8 13/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 5/16	2/8
	1,650.417	1650			1650	1635	1635	1635	1620	1620	1620	1620	1620
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.													
4 m/s ,, Doc.	65.016	65			65	64½	64⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜
	—	60½			65½	65	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 28		Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr.
Bullion.										
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	62 1/16	EASTER HOLIDAYS Mar. 29-30 Apr. 1	25 15/16	25 13/16	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25 15/16	25
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)										
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 56¾		56¼	56⅛	56	56	55½	55¼	55⅛	56
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (C.) 999 touch)	352.50		355.50	355.40	356.00	358.00	357.10	356.90	356.70	356
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	110.90		110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)										
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	71.90		71. 8125	71. 8375	71. 825	71. 7875	71. 7875	71. 7875	71 775	71
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day	2%		2%	2%	1%	1%	1 1/16%	1%	1 1/16%	1

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.18
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485 5/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, 4 ,,	5 5/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 1/2
,, 6 ,,	5 5/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 7/32